The Literary Digest

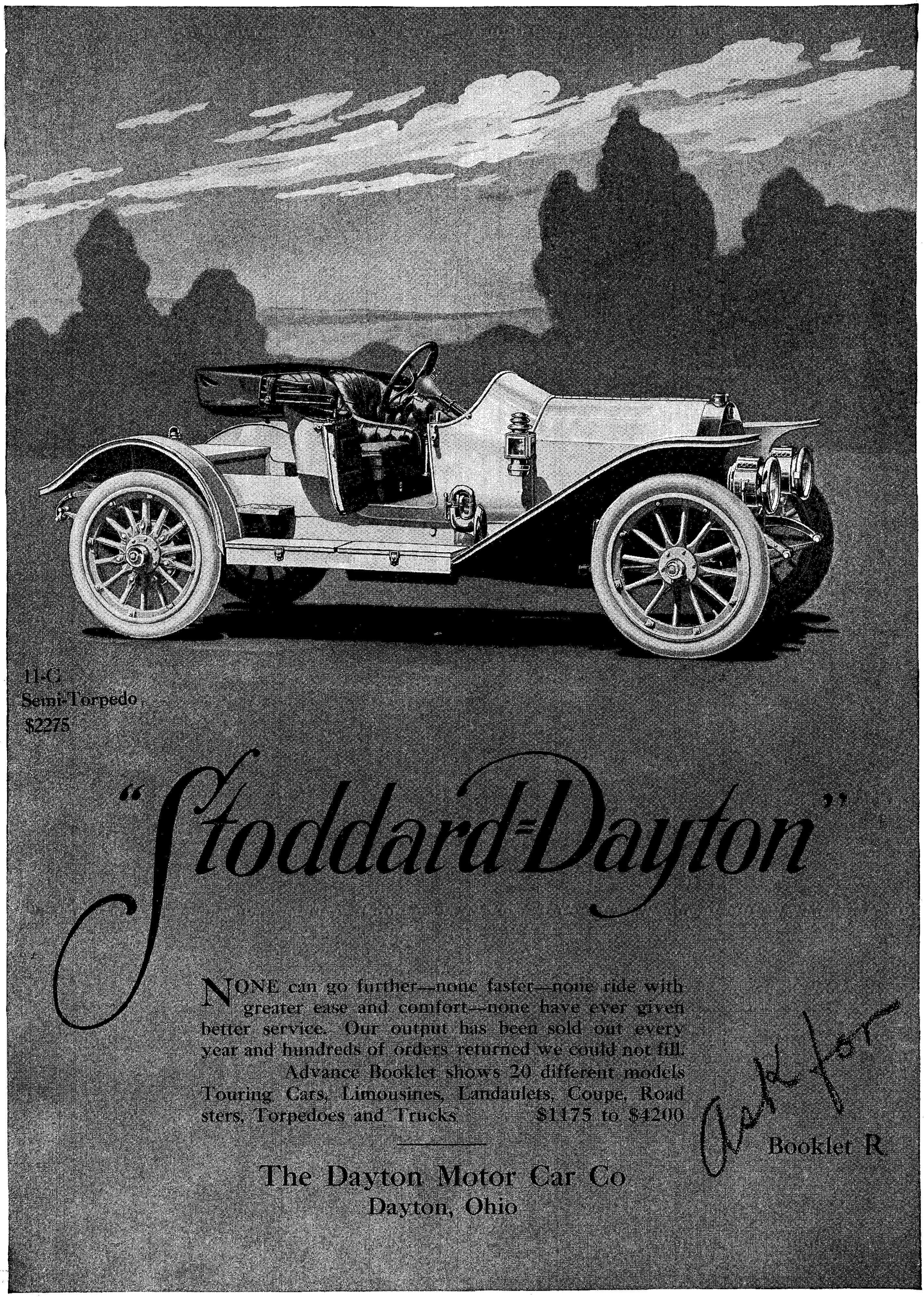
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

New York and London

Vol. 41, No. 16. Whole No. 1069 October 15, 1910 Price 10 Cents



11-C
Semi-Torpedo
$2275

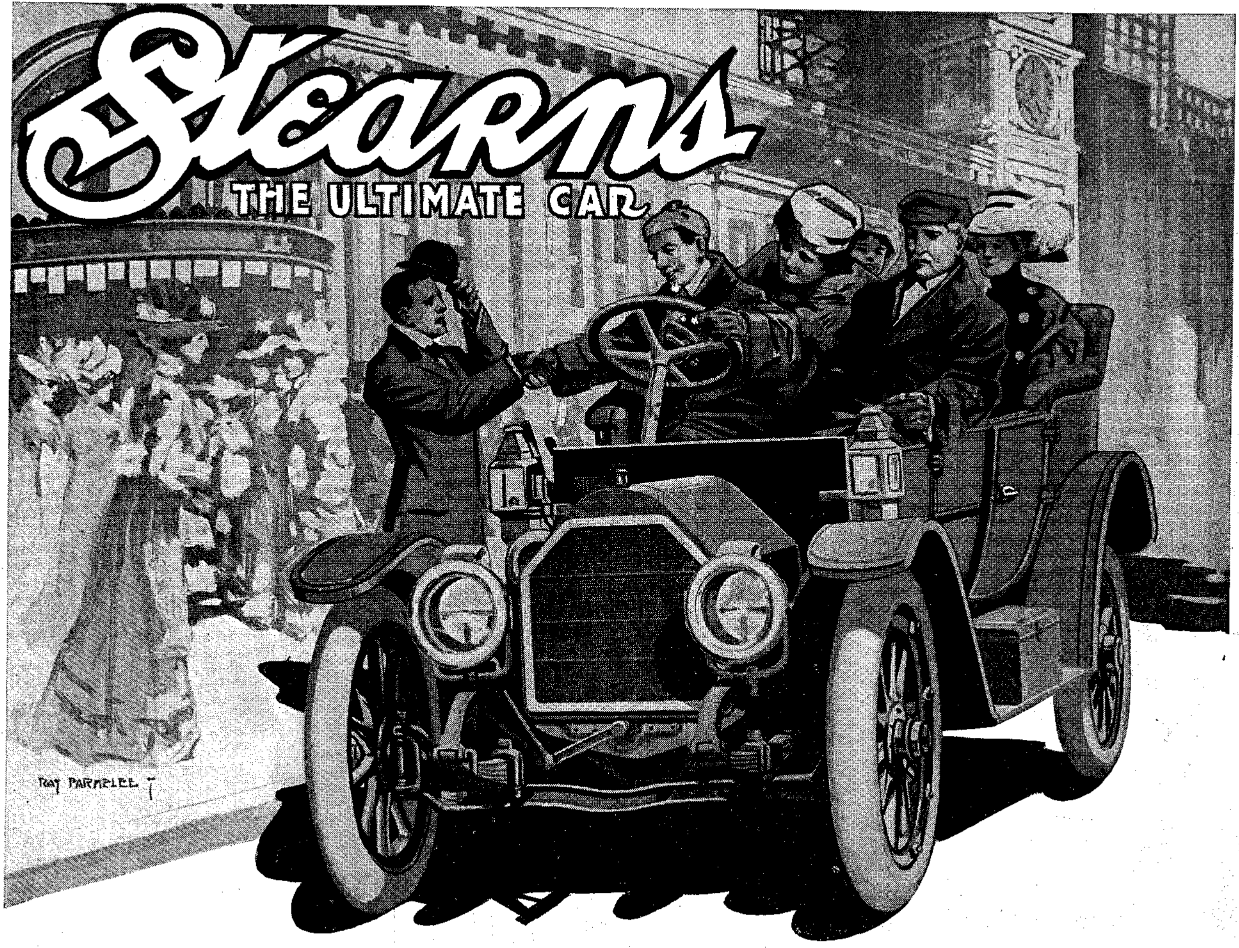
"Stoddard-Dayton"

NONE can go further—none faster—none ride with greater ease and comfort—none have ever given better service. Our output has been sold out every year and hundreds of orders returned we could not fill.

Advance Booklet shows 20 different models Touring Cars, Limousines, Landaulets, Coupe, Roadsters, Torpedoes and Trucks $1175 to $4200

Ask for Booklet R

The Dayton Motor Car Co
Dayton, Ohio



Fourteen Years of Unbroken Success

For fourteen years Stearns motor cars have been before the American public, and those fourteen years have been one long record of splendid success.

The Stearns today represents the highest type of automobile construction. The fourteen years of study, design and experience back of the Stearns, have taught us what is right and what is wrong, and the purchaser receives the benefit of that teaching.

Experience has taught us that it is possible to build cars good for five and six years' continuous use under all conditions of service. It has taught us the great need for sturdiness and power, for a high standard of efficiency, for ability to meet every possible emergency. It has taught us that a motor car must possess all these qualities, yet combine them with silence, ease of operation and comfort.

It has taught us how to produce such a car—a car that offers every desirable quality, yet eliminates those unworthy features so common to motor car construction. It has taught us how to offer the public an automobile more nearly approaching the ideal than any yet produced.

We have told the story of Stearns success in the current catalog—it is mailed to any address upon request.

30-60 h. p. touring car - - $4,600.00 - - 15-30 h. p. touring car - - $3,200.00
(Vestibule or open touring body optional.)

30-60 H. P
Model
Shaft or
Chain Drive

The F. B. Stearns Company

(Licensed under Selden Patent)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

15-30 H. P.
Model
Shaft Drive

Pacific Coast Distributing Office,
1651 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco

The White Line Radiator Belongs to The Stearns

World's 24-hour race record—1253 miles—held by 30-60 h. p. Stearns

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

PAGE
Why Portugal Revolts 625
Death in the Vanderbilt Cup 627
What the Census Showed Missouri 628
Advance of the Insurgents 629
Why Business Waits 630
Labor's Part in the Los Angeles Outrage 631

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Disruptive Forces in Portugal 633
Fiasco of the English Maneuvers 634
Japan's Asiatic Ambition 635
Against the Korean Merger 636
Condition of Women in Russia 637

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Ant as a Health-Board Agent 638
New Ideas in Astronomy 638
Is Electricity Cheaper than Oil? 639
"Newspaper Science" 640

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*):

PAGE
Harm Done by Dazzling Light 640
A New Material—Converted Steel 641
To Put the Right Man in the Right Place 641

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Father Vaughan in New York 642
No Methodist Distress in Iowa 643
"Miserific" Church Music 644
Teaching Children the Old Testament 644

LETTERS AND ART:

Maeterlinck's "Bluebird" 645
Mrs. Atherton's Tonic for Young Writers 646
Parthian Shots at Preraffaelite Poets 647
How to Recite Poetry 648
A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 649-660
MISCELLANEOUS 661-676

SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The figure upon our cover this week represents THE LITERARY DIGEST recording the world's doings, illuminated by the rising sun. The design is the work of Mr. Harry Stoner.

Fact Mastery
Brings Power

BE a fact master: The NEW International Encyclopædia will help you. Fact mastery means power. It gives men a grip on men and things which means mastery of men and things.

The NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

22 LARGE VOLUMES **70,000 ARTICLES** **OVER 20,000 ILLUSTRATIONS**

The NEW International Encyclopædia is the greatest work of the well-known, reliable publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Co. It embodies the best work of more than a thousand brainy men of authority, here and abroad. It is written in graphic, non-technical language that is much easier to read than other encyclopædias—the technical words are explained and pronounced. It is arranged in a manner that makes it easy to consult—every subject is instantly available. It embraces 22 large volumes, 70,000 articles, over 20,000 illustrations. The 1910 edition, at present being distributed, brings the work strictly up to date.

No one who values his study equipment, or who wishes to be thoroughly posted, should be without this most modern of encyclypædias. Fact masters, and those who would be fact masters, should have it beside them.

Let Us Tell You About It

Send today for the 80-page book of specimen articles, specimen maps, *color-plates, etc., and particulars offered for the coupon,* or if you like—and will write on your letterhead or otherwise identify yourself—we will send one of the volumes for inspection. But don't let pass this opportunity to get particulars. There is no set of books that will help you as will these volumes.

You should examine the NEW International before deciding on any other encyclopaedia

Dodd, Mead & Co., **449 Fourth Ave. New York City**

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

140 L. D.
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
449 Fourth Ave.
New York City.

Send me at once, without expense or obligation, your 80-page prospectus-book of specimen pages with prices and terms for The NEW International Encyclopædia.

Name ....
Occupation ....
Bus. Address ....
Residence ....
Town .... State ....

LEARN TO REASON

Send for a little book called
"PHILOSOPHY AS A SCIENCE," by Dr. Paul Carus
Pp. 220. Price, paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.

It contains a brief statement of the principles of Philosophy and a list of books and articles; an excellent guide to those who want to begin a systematic course of reading in the

PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSICS

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY
Founded in 1887 for the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge
Send for Complete Catalogue
378-388 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

HOW TO BUILD A BETTER BRAIN

This new book of scientific instruction sets forth 150 rare studies of Mind, Will, Culture, Energy, Influence, Intellect, Mastery, Thought, Control. Pocket ed'n 4c. stamps
A. L. PELTON
Meriden, Ct.

STUDY LAW

High-Grade Instruction by Correspondence

Prepares for the bar. Three Courses; College, Post-Graduate and Business Law. Nineteenth year. Classes begin each month. Send for catalog giving rules for admission to the bar of the several states.

Chicago Correspondence School of Law
540 Reaper Block, Chicago

I WILL
CHICAGO.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

Boyd Syllabic System—written with only nine characters. No "positions"—no "ruled lines"—no "shading"—no "word-signs"—no "cold notes." Speedy, practical system that can be learned in 30 days of home study, utilizing spare time. For full descriptive matter, free, address, **Chicago Correspondence Schools, 930 Chicago Opera House Block,** Chicago, Ill.

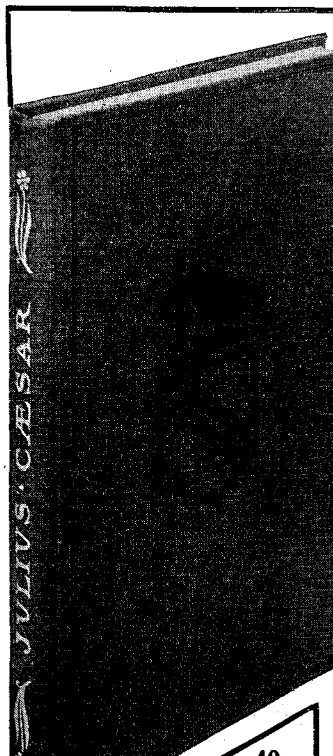
Bible Study Book Free

A complete Synopsis of Bible Study of great value to all students of the Word. Send postal card request to SCOFIELD BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 150 Nassau St., New York.

French, German, Spanish, Italian

Can be learned *quickly, easily and pleasantly,* at spare moments, in your own home. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. In a surprisingly short time you can speak a new language by the

Language-Phone Method
combined with
Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry
Send for Booklet and Testimonials
The Language-Phone Method
802 Metropolis Bldg., New York.



40
HandyVols.
7,000
Large-Type Pages
400 Illustrations,
40 in Colors

40 Volumes Like This for $1.00

Have you any complete edition of Shakespeare? If not—why not get it now? Why not acquire these immortal masterworks at a lower cost than you would have to pay for the ephemeral fiction of to-day? Only $1.00 down brings the set.

SEND THIS

L. D.
10-15-10
**University
Society,
New York**

You may send, prepaid, for my examination, a set of the Booklovers Shakespeare in half-leather binding. If the books are satisfactory, I shall pay you $1.00 within five days after their receipt, and $2.00 per month thereafter for 15 months. If they are not I shall notify you.

Name..............................

Address..............................

(If you prefer cloth binding, change 15 months to 12

"THE HANDY, HELPFUL EDITION"

The **Booklovers** is an absolutely complete and unabridged edition of Shakespeare. Each of the volumes contains an entire play, and all the notes that explain that play. These notes are the most thorough and valuable ever offered to readers of Shakespeare in a general edition. In the extent of information it contains the **Booklovers** is, indeed, a Shakespearian Encyclopædia. Its clearness and convenience appeal to every intelligent reader. Among its special features are:

Two Sets of Notes —One for the ordinary reader, the other for the student and scholar. No other edition contains this valuable feature.

Study Methods —Equivalent to a course in Shakespeare. The methods consist of Study Questions and Suggestions for each play.

Life of the Poet —Edited by Israel Gollancz, with essays on Shakespeare and his genius by Bagehot, Leslie Stephen, and other eminent critics.

Critical Comments —This is the only edition containing Critical Comments on the plays and characters. They are selected from the writings of 200 world-famed scholars.

Arguments —Each play is preceded by its analysis or "Argument," giving a concise summary of the plot in simple narrative style.

Complete Glossaries —Explaining every obsolete, obscure, or doubtful word. No other edition gives glossaries so full and complete. Each volume contains its own.

NO DEPOSIT—FREE INSPECTION

The entire set will be sent to you carriage paid, for your inspection. *We do not ask for any money now.* Fill out carefully and return promptly the coupon in the corner of this announcement. We allow you ample time for investigation of the books. If for any reason you decide that you do not wish to retain them, they may be returned at our expense. If you are satisfied—and we feel sure you will be—you retain the set and send us only $1.00. The balance may be paid at the rate of $2.00 per month. *On your part there is no liability, no risk. Could any proposition be easier or fairer?*

YOU SHOULD ACT NOW—WRITE TO-DAY

Offered at one-half the quoted subscription prices ($62.00 and $50.00) and on very easy terms of payment, the *Booklovers* presents an opportunity too good to be missed by those seeking the best in literature. The special mail-order prices, which we have decided to keep in force *until the present edition is sold*, are $31.00 for the half-leather binding, $25.00 for the cloth. We are constantly seeking to improve the manufacture of these books, and offer *choice brand-new stock to* DIGEST *readers.*

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, - - - - 44-60 E. 23d St., NEW YORK

Helps for Ambitious Teachers

These books will be of inestimable service to you in your school work. They already have helped thousands of teachers to brighten and enlighten their school lives and to teach more satisfactorily. They will facilitate and effectualize both your school-room and home-preparation work. No other books are more helpful.

The Student's Standard Dictionary

is the first abridgment of the *Unabridged Standard Dictionary*—which cost more than $1,000,000 to produce, was made new from the ground up, and had 257 specialists as its editors (three times the number of its nearest contemporary).

The Student's Standard Dictionary defines over 61,000 words, contains 1,225 definitive illustrations, also a marvelously complete appendix—all compress into a handy 8vo volume of 922 pages.

Taken altogether, it is the most complete and perfect abridged dictionary extant—with many exclusive features.

This dictionary will help you constantly in your work, if you make it your daily companion, placing one copy on your school desk and another conveniently on your reading-table at home

Price in strong cloth binding with leather back, $2 50; or in full leather, $4. *The Denison Thumb Index* facilitates quick reference—50 cents extra. Limp leather, thin-paper edition, indexed, $5.

Successful Teaching

The most advanced and successful methods of teaching are told by the Prize-Winners in *the National Educational Contest* held by the publishers in 1905. Among the prize essays to be found in this suggestive volume are:

"Personality as a Factor in Teaching;" "How Best to Develop Character in Children;" "How to Teach Children to Think;" "How to Develop the Conversational Powers of Pupils;" "How Best to Acquaint Pupils with What is Going on in the World." Introduction by J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of Public Schools, Kansas City, Mo.

198 pages, strong cloth binding, with handsomely embossed cover, $1 postpaid.

A Working Grammar of the English Language

By James C. Fernald, L.H.D., Synonym Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

This most modern of grammars (published November, 1908) is true to the name it bears—a *Working Grammar*—quick and easy to consult, containing concise, definite rules, easily understood. *Many complex constructions can be easily explained after consulting this grammar.* Particular grammatical points may be quickly looked up by means of its very complete index. Admirably suited for teachers' regular (or auxiliary) use.

Well and strongly bound in neat cloth, price $1.50 net; postage 14c.

English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions

Also by Dr. Fernald

This new synonym book places all the words of similar meaning in *one group*—then defines each word by comparison of use and meaning with the others of the same group. Thus it is a veritable treasure-house of *careful comparisons* and *accurate distinctions between words.* Antonyms and Prepositions follow each group of synonyms. President Cochran of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, wrote us: "I do not hesitate to say that there is no book yet offered which is its equal in imparting a mastery of words."

Strongly bound in neat cloth, price $1.50 net; postage 13c.

Literature, Its Principles and Problems

By Theodore W. Hunt, Ph.D., Professor of English Literature, Princeton University

This volume is a veritable library of literary criticism, pointing out the methods of the masters and their aims, their particular style and their art. It is solid and profound without being heavy, and will suggest many interesting points to teachers of literature and allied subjects. A clarifying and stimulating work, critical and widely informing.

427 pages, bound in neat cloth with titles in gold-leaf. $1.20 net, postage 15c.

Connectives of English Speech

By Dr. Fernald

Coleridge says that a *master* of our language may be known by his skilful use of Connectives. This book gives the definitions and correct usages of prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns and adverbs, indicating the prepositions to be used after certain verbs and those about which questions are liable to arise, with numerous quotations sustaining the decisions as to correct or incorrect usage. A valuable teachers' helper.

Strongly bound in neat cloth, price $1.50 net; postage 13c.

A Desk-Book of Errors in English

By Frank H. Vizetelly, F.S.A., Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary

When the vernacular of the street invades the home and school, when colloquialisms, slang and vulgarisms are used by your pupils, refer them to this "*desk-book*"—have it convenient on your desk for instant reference. This book of 232 pages answers many questions not treated in the dictionaries—and it makes innumerable *nice* distinctions in speech. All arranged *alphabetically*.

Neat cloth binding, titles in gold leaf, price 75c. net; postage 8c.

The United States in the 20th Century

By Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. Authorized translation by H. Addington Bruce

This book is considered the most noteworthy work on the United States since the publication of *Bryce's "American Commonwealth."* It is, in the words of the author, "An inventory of the economic resources of the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century." The *New York Evening Mail* calls it "an amazingly instructive volume—a mine of information," etc.

Dark blue cloth, 396 pages, price $2 postpaid.

Hints on Early Education and Nursery Discipline

A book full of the wisest hints, suggestions, and practical ideas in the interest of the most effective and satisfactory training of children. First published anonymously about 1825 in England, running through 18 editions, its advice has not lost any of its value for mothers and teachers to-day.

Attractive cloth-board binding, 97 pages, price 60 cents postpaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York and London

☞ You Can Save Nearly a Third ☜

In Press for Fall publication

ORDER NOW

Cyclopedia OF Illustrations FOR Public Speakers

For **The Preacher** who would improve his pulpit delivery.
For **The Lawyer** who would win more cases.
For **The Banker** who would widen his influence.
For **The Physician** who would address his colleagues.
For **The Salesman** who would sell more goods.
For **The Teacher** who would be a better teacher.
For **The Politician** who would win more elections.
For **The Insurance Man** who would write more insurance.
For **The Real Estate Broker** who would sell more property.
For **The After-Dinner Speaker** who would entertain.
For **All** who would speak in public effectively, attractively and to the point.

It will be the best ever issued

FOR over 30 years our specialty has been the publication of high-grade reference works: **The Standard Dictionary; The Jewish Encyclopedia; The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; The Cyclopedia of Social Reform; The Hoyt Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations; and others.**

Exclusively Fresh Illustrations

It is our purpose to publish the best book of illustrations ever made. It will be entirely *new* and *up-to-date*, comprizing exclusively illustrations not to be found in any other collection. Every illustration will be *fresh*, and all will be drawn from original sources. The work practically will cover every topic upon which a public speaker may need illustrations; they will be drawn from nature, from common life, from recent events, from science, from biography, from religious experience, from anecdotes, from incidents, etc., etc. All will be arranged alphabetically, under topical headings, with a thorough system of cross-references. Indexes of texts will be given, arranged both in Biblical order and also in the alphabetical order of the topics.

Drawn from all Sources

Thoroughly Indexed. Cross References

It will be a large handsome book from eight hundred to a thousand pages, 7 x 10 inches. It has been most carefully prepared by a competent Editorial Board assisted by a large staff of contributors. It will be by long odds the best thing of the kind ever offered.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. No Money Now.

The same care and thoroughness which have characterized the great publications of this house will be strongly in evidence in this great work, and we feel confident it will outrank in freshness, in scope, anything ever before attempted.

Save 30% by Subscribing Now

This book will be published this Fall. The regular price after publication will be $5.00. To those who will order on or before November 9, we will allow 30% discount, making the price $3.50 *net*, a saving of $1.50. No money need be sent till notified that book is ready for delivery.

☞ *Sign Blank Below*

Order Form—Cyclopedia of Illustrations for Public Speakers

Sign and return on or before November 9, 1910

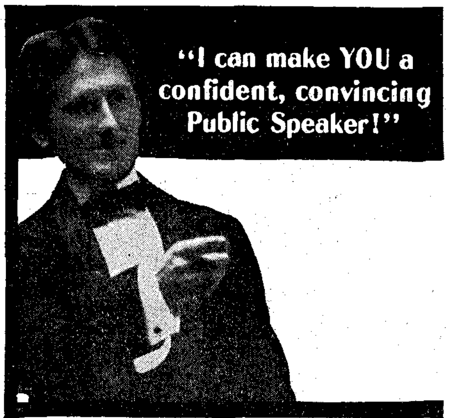
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

Gentlemen—I herewith subscribe for one copy of "Cyclopedia of Illustrations for Public Speakers" (to be published in Fall 1910) at the special advance price of $3.50, carriage prepaid (regular price to be $5.00). I will send the money when notified that the book is ready. It is understood that if I am not satisfied with the book when it is received you will take it back and refund the amount paid.

Name..

Town..

L.D. 10-15-10 State..



"I can make YOU a confident, convincing Public Speaker!"

At Dinners and all Social Gatherings—
In Politics—
In Business—
ANYWHERE

When the toastmaster arises, looks over the expanse of tables, and says, "We have with us to-night—" how will you feel if he means *you*?

Grenville Kleiser's Personal Mail Course in Public Speaking takes only fifteen minutes of your time daily in your home or office. It makes men easy, forceful speakers on all occasions—it develops mental power and personality, and increases your earning capacity. The cost is *very* reasonable.

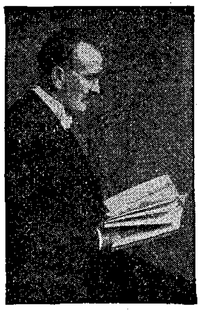
"I consider your course as worth its weight in gold. I have spent some time and money with vocal teachers, but I regard your lessons as the most helpful, the most economical, of any I have ever taken."—*Arthur J. Whiddon*, Waterville, Wash. (Aug. 31, 1910.)

Write to-day for full particulars of Course

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
Dept. 96, NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED

The World's Childhood



Louis Albert Banks, D.D.

By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

The mere promise of a new book by this gifted messenger of God is enough to whet the desires of his large and country-wide circle of readers. His sermons are a wonderful tonic and inspiration to modern men and women, as he knows so well how to apply them to *present-day conditions in human life*. The 30 here presented were preached at Kansas City during the past year.

To be issued in cloth at **$1.30** net in the Fall of 1910, by
Funk & Wagnalls Company N. Y.

The Marvels Beyond Science

By Joseph Grasset, M.D., author of "The Semi-Insane and the Semi-Responsible."

Can You to-day draw a clear line between the *Occult* and the *demonstrated facts of Science?* This question is liable to "stump" the best of us, so great have been the advances of science in recent years. Dr. Grasset brings you face to face with a "disocculated realm," presenting phenomena that formerly were looked upon as occult, but which are now fully explained and accounted for, as: hypnotic sleep, the unconscious will of movers of tables, the unconscious imagination of mediums, and the unconscious memory of hypnotized persons. He believes that many phenomena still regarded as *occult* will in a comparatively short time be included in the catalog of accepted *scientific principles*—including *mental suggestion, direct intercourse of thought, telepathy, premonitions*, etc., etc. He reviews the whole *Occult* field, from Mesmer to Palladino. **Cloth $1.75 net.**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York and London

INTRODUCTION TO THE
TALMUD A KEY TO THE ENTIRE TALMUD
By M. Mielziner, Ph. D.
8vo, Cloth. $2.00
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Great Economy — TELEGRAPH AND CABLE CODE — **Small Cost**

Absolute Secrecy — **KEYCODE DICTIONARY** — **Strict Accuracy**

Universal Method of transmitting from **2 to 10** words for one 5 letter code word by telegraph or cable. Contains all words in general use and thousands of phrases, also tables, each coded separately in strict alphabetical order. **The only common sense code.** Any message coded exactly as written. **KEYCODE** transmits two code words taken from any general numbered code for one—a saving of fifty per cent. **KEYCODE** saves both time and money. **Anyone can** use it for personal or business use. If going abroad or anywhere from home **KEYCODE** is invaluable as it transmits the unusual as well as the usual message with like economy and secrecy. It will easily pay for itself in a single cablegram while the ease with which a message is coded or decoded is especially appreciated. **Flexible** leather, marginal index, pocket size. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, $3.50 single copy, two or more $3.00 each. International Keycode Co., 1st National Bank Building, San Francisco.

COMMON SENSE IN CHESS

By EMANUEL LASKER

Invaluable to those desiring to become proficient in the game

Gives openings and methods of play. 140 pages, fully illustrated; cloth bound book, by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

J. S. OGILVIE PUB. CO., 71 Rose Street, New York

1825 LARGEST SECOND-HAND BOOK STORE in the EAST **1910**

The Burnham Antique Book Store

2 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Catalogues of Standard, Rare and Odd Books issued frequently, sent upon request. Try us for the book you are wanting to find.

Married? THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE. By John Cowan, M.D.. 400 pages. 100 illustrations. This is the most valuable book on the marriage relation ever issued. Circular giving full information sent free. Address **J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.,** 57 I. Rose Street, New York.

VICTOR HUGO'S

"Intellectual Autobiography" (translated)

Now published for first time. 12mo, cloth. $1.20

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

HOW TO GET A POSITION, AND

A new book, very plain and sensible by an experienced man who has placed hundreds. PRICE 54 CENTS.

HOW TO KEEP IT

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Choosing Schools For Next Year

Do you know that many people have already decided where to send their sons and daughters to school next year?

This question is too important to leave until late next summer.

If you intend to send your boy or girl to a boarding school next year we advise you to begin your investigation of the different schools now.

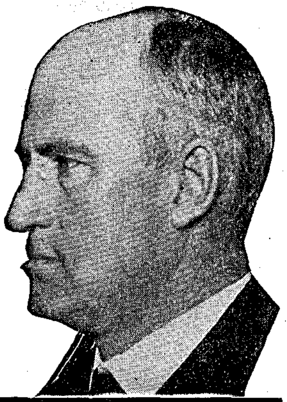
Take plenty of time. If you will write us we will gladly assist you. We are in close touch with the best private schools in all parts of the country.

State your requirements in full, mentioning *kind of school, location preferred,* and *price of tuition,* and we will gladly advise you to the best of our ability. Address

The School Bureau
The Literary Digest

You certainly must read the greatest story of the year

"The Common Law"



Written by
Robert W. Chambers

Illustrated by
Charles Dana Gibson

The most brilliant novel of the year begins in the November COSMOPOLITAN.

It was written by Robert W. Chambers and illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson.

Those who know Mr. Chambers' work, and eagerly await his stories, will pronounce this his masterpiece—the greatest novel he has written.

Those who have yet to learn the vivid fascinating style of this most popular of American authors could not have a better introduction than through this his latest novel. It will add thousands to his host of admirers, already counted by the millions.

"The Common Law" is a story of compelling interest, dealing with a big, vital theme. It lays bare one of the greatest problems of our complex modern civilization.

"The Common Law" introduces its readers into the highest social circles, as well as the bohemian life of artists. Its characters are real, flesh-and-blood men and women and the plot is the most thrilling of all Mr. Chambers' thrilling fiction.

And this great story is illustrated by the one artist who can do it best—Charles Dana Gibson, the creator of the "Gibson Girl." Mr. Gibson has produced many pictures for the "The Common Law"—five appearing in the November issue alone, besides a cover design in colors of the heroine.

In securing this story for its readers COSMOPOLITAN has accomplished the masterstroke of modern magazine enterprise. It will be the literary sensation of 1910-11.

Do not under any circumstances miss this palpitating serial—we will send you the first instalment which appears in the November COSMOPOLITAN free. Write for it.

To make certain that you get every issue containing this story, fill out the coupon in the corner of this advertisement and mail it with a dollar to us today. We will send you the COSMOPOLITAN for a whole year—twelve 15c numbers—$1.80 value for $1.00. If you also enclose two two-cent stamps (the actual cost of postage) we will send you absolutely free, an artist's proof of a special drawing, by Mr. Gibson, ready for framing, 10x14 inches. Don't lose this opportunity—fill out the coupon now and mail it today.

COSMOPOLITAN

Twelve 15c numbers for $1.

L.D. 11

Cosmopolitan Magazine,
381 Fourth Ave.,
New York.

Please send me COSMOPOLITAN for a year and your free Gibson drawing, for which I enclose one dollar, together with four cents for postage on the drawing.

Name.......................

Address.......................

....

Cosmopolitan Magazine 381 Fourth Ave. New York, N. Y.

LIGHT OF THE WORLD

By EDWIN ARNOLD

Cloth, deckle edges, $1.75; paper cover, 50 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

HOLDING the ROPES

By BELLE M. BRAIN

Missionary Methods for Workers at Home. 12mo, cloth, $1.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

Books that Give Self-Control

Education of the Will

Jules Payot

No matter what your present position in life may be, this book will help you to greater achievement—greater success. The chapter on "Sophism of the Lazy" is alone worth the cost of book. Cloth, $1.50; postpaid $1.60.

Self-Control and How to Secure It

Paul Dubois, M.D.

What self-control is and how to acquire it—set forth in a manner so eminently personal that it inspires you to action. Cloth, $1.50; postpaid $1.60.

Dominion and Power

Charles Brodie Patterson

Seventh edition of a popular book which aims to lift the reader into a higher conception of life, its responsibilities and possibilities. Cloth, $1.20; postpaid $1.30.

Grenville Kleiser's Books

How to Develop Power and Personality in Speaking

Practical suggestions for developing power of voice, gesture, vocabulary, imagination, English style, illustration, memory, extempore speech, conversation, silence, the whisper, the eye, etc. Cloth, $1.25; postpaid, $1.40.

How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner

Mr. Kleiser here prescribes a definite plan for systematically developing a high type of manly self-confidence. Cloth, $1.25; postpaid $1.35.

Books of
Alfred T. Schofield, M.D.

Nerves in Order; or, The Maintenance of Health

One of the sanest books obtainable on the subject of hygiene, digestion, exercise, etc., and their effects on the body and nerves. Cloth, $1.50 postpaid.

Nerves in Disorder

The reading of this book will do much to relieve the needless sufferings of nervous people, indicating ways to avoid wear and tear on the nerves. Cloth, $1.50 postpaid.

Booksellers, or FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d Street, New York

YOU can be correctly fitted, whatever your figure, in our clothes. You may not think so; some men have an idea that it can't be done for them ready-made. But so many men now wear our clothes who once had that idea, we think we can convert you.

Fit is a fact, not a theory. It's the one thing about your clothes that you determine for yourself; you do it by trying them on; that's the only way to do it, and you're the only one to do it, with your clothes.

We might write several pages of argument to prove that our clothes will fit you; the only real proof of fit is to try them on; see how they look; let others see.

It is generally conceded now that all questions of quality of fabrics, good tailoring, style, are definitely answered when you find our name in the clothes.

Try them on; that will answer the question of fit.

Young men ought to see our new "Varsity"
and "Shape-maker" models; very smart styles.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Chicago Boston New York

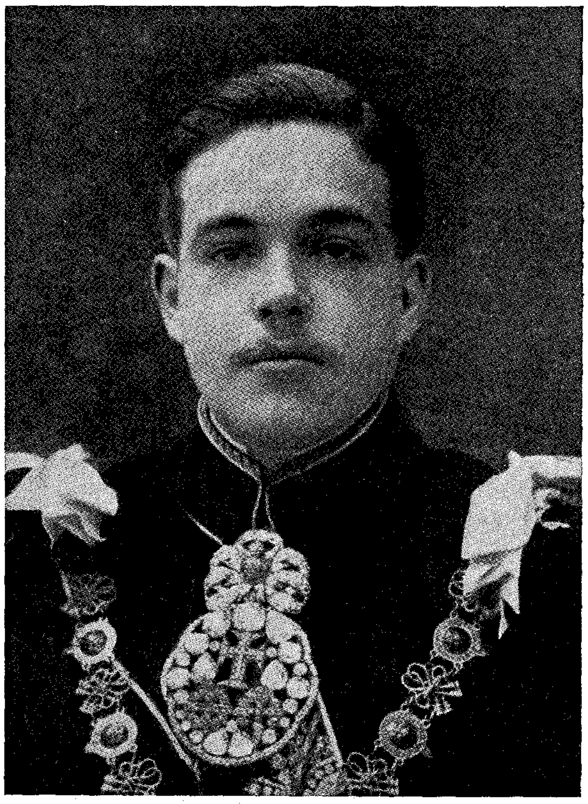
THE LITERARY DIGEST
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLI., No. 16 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1069

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHY PORTUGAL REVOLTS

A CARTOON published after the assassination of King Carlos in 1908 depicted a ragged peasant looking dubiously at the bier of his late monarch and muttering: "Well, the King is dead—but the poor are still poor." Last week the forces of political unrest again broke into open eruption, with the result that the monarchy was overthrown after terrific fighting in the streets of Lisbon, the reigning house of Braganza was driven into exile, and a republican form of government was proclaimed under the provisional presidency of Theophile Braga, Portugal's leading scholar and man of letters. The monarchy has been overthrown, but, as outside editorial observers of the situation are remarking, the economic conditions and problems which have been at the root of all of Portugal's political disturbances remain to confront the new leadership. Poverty knows no flag.



MANUEL OF BRAGANZA.

"IN SLEEP A KING, BUT WAKING, NO SUCH MATTER."

Awakened on the morning of October 4th by the guns of his warships bombarding his palace.

With a population of less than six millions Portugal has a debt of $800,000,000, and the revenue for the last fiscal year, according to the New York *Herald*, fell nearly $27,000,000 short of meeting expenditures. The allowance received by King Manuel from the people was $365,000 a year. Portugal is an agricultural country about two-thirds the size of New York State. Nearly one-half of its area is said to be waste land, while the methods of farming in vogue are described as antiquated and wasteful. Eighty per cent. of the population can neither read nor write. "The fight for political freedom in Portugal," says the New York *American*, "is the fight of the masses for a living." "When at last a people's subsistence is threatened, revolution can not long be avoided," remarks the New York *Times*.

For years, explains the New York *Tribune*, the kingdom was misgoverned and plundered by political rings which succeeded one another in office and "pursued a consistent policy of doing as little for the good of the country and of stealing as much public money and running the nation as deeply into debt as it was possible for ingenious and pertinacious human rascality to do." Thus Manuel, on the death of his father and his elder brother, succeeded to a troubled sovereignty. Ever since that tragedy the situation has been one of intense unrest and national ferment. As the dispatches remind us, rumors of the overthrow of the Portuguese monarchy have been current for a long time. Since Manuel became king, half-a-dozen cabinets have vainly tried their hands at running the Government. Jealousy between various political factions has increased the confusion. It seems that Manuel's worries were not due entirely to the Republicans, who object theoretically to the monarchical form of government. Says the New York *Sun*:

> "The Clerical party, which has most to fear from a general uprising, has been greatly irritated by his observing the forms of the Constitution. The Conservatives and great property-holders have been annoyed by his readiness to listen to Liberal counsels. It is from this side that the most recent threats against the reigning house have been made.
>
> "A general uprising by a nation weary and sick of misgovernment by the politicians that control it might be something to be wished for in Portugal, and in Spain as well. There has been no indication in late years in either country that there are men who could lead such a movement, and still less that the people would follow them if the leaders were found."

The same paper confesses itself puzzled by the unpopularity of the Braganzas:

> "The reigning family is not liked, tho the cause of its unpopularity is not very clear; the late King was not tyrannical, tho

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

WHERE A NEW FLAG FLOATS.

The city of Lisbon, showing the royal palace on the hill which was bombarded by revolutionary warships on October 4.

he was very extravagant; Queen Amélie has shown courage and devotion to the public good, but has failed to win the affection of the people, and King Manuel himself, if he has not as yet manifested any distinctive qualities, has at any rate tried to do his duty as a constitutional monarch. The faults of the Braganzas are slight when compared with those of other sovereigns. They have been generally of omission, and Portugal's position is such that the country might easily put up with a King Log.

"The recent elections showed that, except in large cities, the Republicans have no strong hold on Portugal."

King Manuel, who is not quite twenty-one, is regarded by *The Wall Street Journal* as the victim of circumstances:

"He inherited a condition which even the strongest ruler might have found hopeless. Of the two principal parties in Portugal each was more corrupt than the other, according as to whether it happened to be in office or not. There was, in fact, an understanding of rotation which utterly defeated any attempt at reform. One set of corruptionists succeeded another with a combination so powerful that good judges of the European situation have wondered whether it was not the attempt of King Carlos and his disinterested ministry to upset this machine which brought about the murder of that King and his eldest son. It is sometimes highly convenient to have anarchists to blame.

"Portugal would hardly be worse off in many ways. The administration is inefficient and to the last degree wasteful. There is probably hardly a servant of the state in Portugal or in its forlorn little colonies in Africa and Asia whose salary is not in arrears. It used to be said that positions like inspector of customs were hereditary, so that the public official could eke out a living collecting the arrears of his grandfather's salary. Naturally we can view with equanimity the introduction of a real popular government, even at the cost of financial disturbance and loss of life. It is of the essence of such government that a people shall make their own mistakes and learn by them."

The Springfield *Republican* affirms that "the fundamental cause of the revolution is undoubtedly economic," and goes on to say:

"Business under Manuel was not brightening; emigration continued to be heavy; no European royal family wanted to invest in a Portuguese king. . . . The population, in 1900, was about 5,500,000, with a considerable excess of women and girls owing to the heavy emigration of young men to North and South America. . . . There are no coal deposits of consequence in the country. Manufacturing is poorly developed. The chief exports are wines, including Madeira, cork, and fruits—wines being by far the main article of foreign trade. The truth is that Portugal has never recovered from the loss of her colonial empire, which was so vast at one time—embracing Brazil in South America and large possessions in South Africa and the East Indies. Home development has been exceedingly backward and the present change to a republican form of government reflects the effort of the really progressive element to cut away entirely from the past and its stagnation in the hope of opening up a new era of progress and prosperity."

But the incident which served as the spark to fire the magazine, changing wide-spread discontent and rumors of plots into actual revolution, seems to have been the murder of Professor Bombarda, a prominent Republican deputy. Says the Lisbon correspondent of the London *Chronicle:*

"The assassin was a lieutenant of the General Staff named Santos, who is an ardent royalist. He had been an inmate of an asylum, from which he was discharged recently contrary to the advice and wishes of Professor Bombarda. Santos left Lisbon when he was released and went to Paris. He returned on Monday and immediately sought Professor Bombarda at the asylum. A heated altercation between the two men culminated in Santos drawing a revolver and fatally wounding Bombarda.

"By people of cool intellect and calm judgment the murder has been regarded as the act of a demented man, but to the extreme revolutionists it seemed a political crime. They used it to incite the people of Lisbon against the monarch. The Republican newspaper *Seculo* issued on Monday evening an inflammatory placard, which was widely circulated, stigmatizing the murder as a political assassination and calling on the people to rise and put an end to the monarchical régime which permitted such foul deeds.

"Groups of excited workmen gathered around the placards and began to shout 'Down with the monarchy!' The cry was rapidly taken up and repeated. . . . . .

"This was the beginning of riot. When the police tried to restore order they were attacked by Republicans, who were armed with revolvers. Many shots were fired and some of the police were wounded. The rioters eventually were dispersed in this part of the city, but afterward they went in a body to the barracks in the Rua Castelho.

"Here was quartered the First Battery of Artillery They were known to be ardent partizans of the Republican party. In response to the clamorous demands of the populace the disaffected artillery men mutinied. They made the only two officers who were in the barracks prisoners and signalized their act of rebellion by trampling on the royalist flag, which was afterward torn to pieces by the mob."

As some of the troops in the city remained loyal, battle raged in the streets for many hours, and much blood was spilled, before the capital was in undisputed possession of the revolutionists, with the new red and green flag of the Republicans flying above the palace.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Portuguese revolution, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "it is manifestly another notice to the world of the fatal weakening of the monarchical principle." The same paper goes on to say:

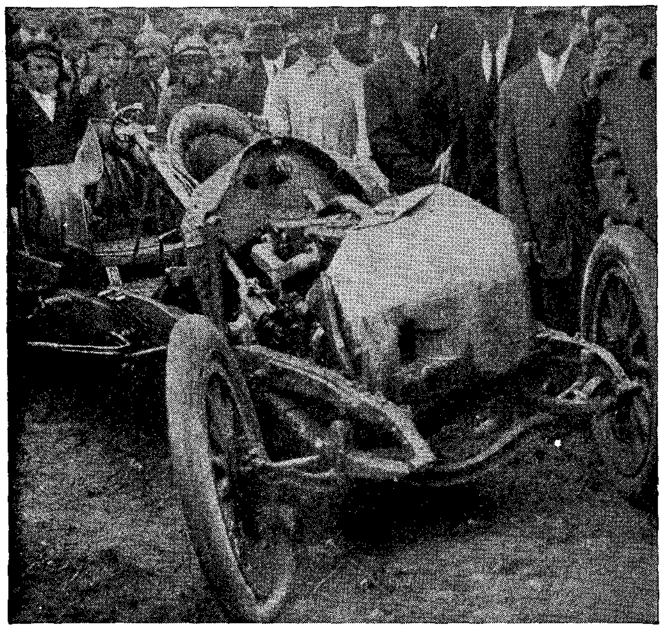
"The throne is tottering in Spain, and it does not rest on a very secure basis in Italy. Should a republic be successfully established in Portugal it is hardly possible that its advent in Spain can be long delayed. Given the existence of two, possibly federated, republican states in the Iberian Peninsula, the effect in Italy could not fail to be profound, and thus a process would be begun which, in the life of the present generation, might change the whole face of Europe. The change may come with violence and bloodshed; but it is, on the whole, more probable that the forces arrayed on its side will be powerful enough to render armed opposition futile."

DEATH IN THE VANDERBILT CUP

ON THE afternoon of Saturday, October 1, some fifteen wrecked and abandoned automobiles might have been seen beside the Long Island roads within four miles of Garden City, the supply of bandages had run short in the Mineola and the Belmont Memorial hospitals, and the newspapers were printing the names of four men who had been killed and over a score of men and women who had been seriously injured that morning at the "bloodiest motor-car speed-event ever run in this country." If this is what the Vanderbilt Cup Race means, declares the New York *American*, the Vanderbilt Cup Race must go, and if this is what motor road-racing means, such racing "will certainly have to be given up." The same protest is voiced by *The Evening Post*, *The Evening Mail*, *The Times*, *The Tribune*, and other metropolitan dailies, and in deference to public opinion the Grand Prize race scheduled to be run over the Vanderbilt Cup course on October 15 has been called off by its promoters. The press are now seriously asking whether such sport "is worth the candle," and the Chicago *Record-Herald* speaks for many of its contemporaries in replying emphatically that it is not, for "what is there in the gain of a minute to excuse the appalling waste of life?"

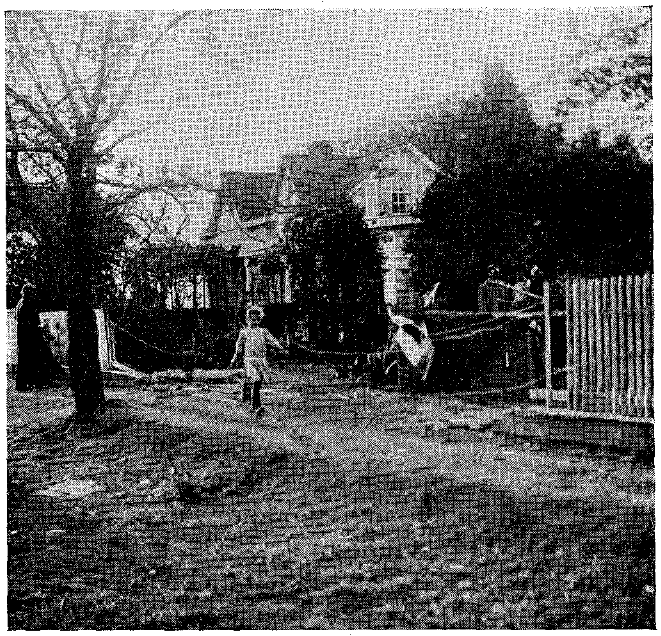
Joseph Dawson lost the race to Grant by 28 seconds, entirely through a three-minute stop which he made after running down a man whom he thought he had killed, declares his manager. Dawson himself is reported in the New York *Times* as describing conditions on the course in the following manner:

> "The road was full of holes and ruts. It was extremely narrow, and most of the way the crowd was so thick that it was impossible to see more than 200 feet ahead. When I had to stop, the people crusht around me to such an extent that the only way I could get out of the car was by climbing over the back.
>
> "As the race went on, the throng got thicker and thicker. At the beginning I could turn the corners at a rate of 30 miles an hour, but later it was impossible to go around safely at more than 15 miles an hour. As far as I could make out, the only guards were at the turns, with one or two scattered between them, and they cared for nothing but waving to us to keep right on. They made no attempt to keep the tracks clear for us."



A SACRIFICE TO SPEED.

This Columbia racer, after a tire blew up, tore through the railings of a bridge, snapping off each steel post like a reed, then hurdled a fence, and, turning turtle, crusht out the life of the mechanic, M. R. Bacon, and seriously injured the driver, Harold Stone.



A CAR THAT MIGHT HAVE WON.

This Buick car, whose wreckage is entangled with that of the fence, had made an average of over 67 miles when in the 15th lap it became unmanageable, tore through the fence, and sideswiped a touring-car, tossing its five occupants high in the air. Louis Chevrolet, the driver of the racer, was badly hurt, and his mechanic, Charles Miller, was instantly killed.

The New York *World* having exprest its belief that "every person concerned in promoting or permitting the bloodshed could be morally indicted for manslaughter committed 'involuntarily as the result of criminal carelessness,'" *The Tribune* suggests in a friendly way that "the argument of this indignant condemnation would apply with equal accuracy and force" to the New York-St. Louis prize aeroplane flight arranged by *The World*. To this *The World* retorts that "neither in the risks involved nor in the objects to be attained are the contests in any way similar," and goes on to explain:

> "There is no more 'practical certainty' that an aviator will be killed in the St. Louis flight than there was that Curtiss and Hamilton would be injured in their Albany and Philadelphia flights. Any sustained test of the aeroplane helps the progress of aviation. But what legitimate end is served by the Cup races? They are automobile hippodromes merely, in which a mechanical invention is misused for the display of daredevil endurance at a fearful cost of human life. They contribute no more to the improvement of the automobile or the development of its manufacture than train wrecks contribute to the improvement of locomotives.
>
> "Only a habit of thought biased by half a century's effort to adapt high-tariff arguments to the logic of facts could confuse a contest directly in the interest of scientific advancement with one in which lives are deliberately risked to amuse a crowd."

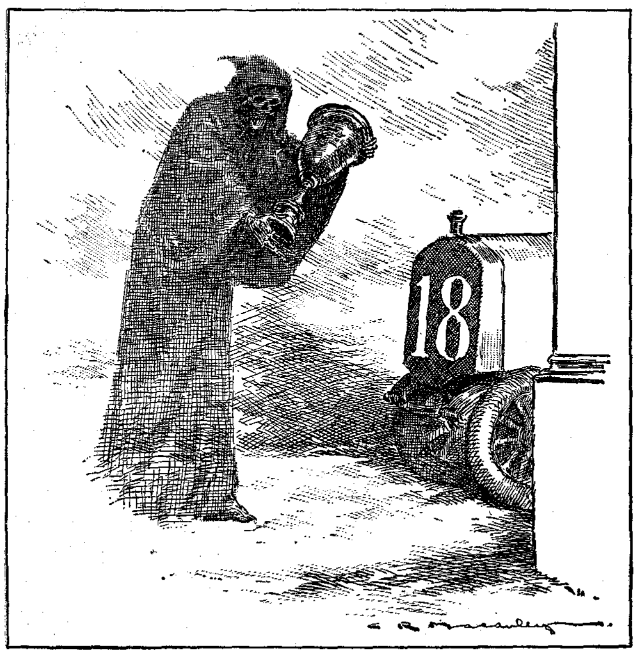
It is very largely because of the perilous nature of this contest that 100,000 people were on hand at daybreak to see it, declare several of the papers, and, adds the Springfield *Republican*, the crowds are sure to increase, "in view of the reputation this unspeakably interesting event is gaining as the premier thriller of the century." The reasons for the large list of fatalities and injuries at this year's Vanderbilt Cup Race are thus summed up by the Boston *Transcript*:

> "The course was inadequately guarded. Enough people were hired to do the work, but that they did not do their duty is apparent from the way people rushed across the course at some places. . . . With more than two-score cars racing on a circuit of 12½ miles, and some of them racing with utter abandon as to their own safety, there should have been barriers the whole length of the course, as there was along the motor parkway proper. And instead of sleepy deputy sheriffs appointed by the

sheriff of the county, with an election a few weeks ahead, there should have been a wide-awake guard keen to its responsibility.

"Another count in the indictment against the management is that the course was not in the condition it should have been; the back stretch composed of country road had been only superficially repaired, and after the cars had been tearing over it at 80 or 90 miles an hour for a short time, the material that had been put on the surface was torn off and great holes were dug. These wrenched the machines and strained the drivers and made every trip around a chapter of accidents. . . . . . .

"Starting the race at daylight is an appeal to barbarian instincts, and barbarian instincts mixt with firewater always spell catastrophe. To reach the course before daylight motor-car-parties by the thousands left New York City after midnight. Before midnight some of them spent their time in hotels and restaurants, and were not fit to pilot a motor-car or anything else. But they went out on the road, and, there being no attempt on the part of the authorities to curb their speed, they drove like fiends, endangering themselves and all other persons on the road. Some of them brought up against telegraph poles and trees and their names were added to the list of killed and injured. Motorists who attempted to drive from New York to the race-course in a sane manner were sickened by the actions of other drivers and were amazed at the number of wrecked machines they saw along the road.



PRESENTING THE CUP.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

"All sorts of stories of motoring parties wrecked and people killed were brought to the grandstand two hours before the race started, and should have warned the officials not to start the race until they were certain that the course was reasonably safe. But the drivers were sent away, not primarily to win glory by their own achievements, but to supply advertising for the manufacturers of their cars. It was not a sporting event, but a business proposition, and the drivers had less thought about their own renown than of the publicity that would accrue to their car from a victory. The officials had an eye more to the business interests involved than to common safety. Had a sporting spirit ruled, the race would have been stopt when it was clear that its continuance was a tremendous menace; instead it was carried through to the bitter end, altho the chronicle of passing events became a list of dead and injured, rather than of scores made by the competitors."

The following press dispatch from Des Moines also seems to have a place here:

"DES MOINES, IA., October 6.—The first racing event of the Iowa Automobile Association terminated this afternoon with a tragedy when S. C. Meredith had his head crusht almost flat in a collision with a machine driven by John Wallace.

"Half-a-dozen cars were going at a terrific rate in the closing event of the day. Meredith sought to pass John Wallace, when the cars crashed into each other. A car driven by Thomas Smith, coming directly behind, struck the other two and bounded clear over the fair-ground fence which was close by.

"The accident was witnessed by 10,000 people. Wallace and Smith are both in critical condition."

WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWED MISSOURI

ALONG with withering words of scorn, gentle murmurs of pity, and bits of sage counsel, there have been coming from the editors beyond her borders many magnanimous offers to explain to "Poor Old Missouri" just why her population has remained practically stationary during the last decade. The census figures give her 3,293,335 inhabitants, only 186,670 more than there were ten years ago, a gain of but 6 per cent. Since St. Louis and Kansas City together show a gain of 196,240, it is obvious that the State outside of those two great cities has lost nearly 10,000 of its people. Now why should anything like this happen in the growing, booming West, in "a great agricultural State in the midst of the very richest agricultural section of our country?" asks a puzzled Nebraska paper. Its answer is "Oklahoma." Here the New York *Tribune* concurs. The Missouri farmers have "been drafted to States further West where opportunities seem to be greater," or else they have gone to the cities. Not only is the Missouri census report significant of the enormous recent growth of urban population in this country, but it also indicates, declares *The Tribune*, "that the Middle West has passed the period of unchecked agricultural development, and will get its second growth only when it begins to supplement agriculture with manufacturing."

In Missouri, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is also aware that the secret of the great increase of population in those communities which have made such increases is the extension of manufacturing. Missouri must "profit by their example." The St. Joseph *News-Press*, published in a county which suffered a loss of 28,818, admits that these rural losses are very disappointing, "but the conditions that have caused them are not local to Missouri; Iowa is known to have felt the same drain, and when the census figures are made public for the other States, doubtless many more will be found to have suffered in the same way." The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, too, prefers to defer comment "until returns from other States provide a basis for comparison."

The Omaha *World-Herald* believes that the result of the census puts Missouri in an "anxious attitude with reference to the apportionment of Representatives in Congress":

"It was not supposed that any Western State would have occasion to be solicitous on this account, but the danger of losing a Congressman is imminent. If the basis of representation is increased, according to the present supposition, in order to keep the membership of the House from being too large, Missouri is likely to lose one Representative and as a twin misfortune one vote in the Electoral College."

In Ohio, a State which is now confident of retaining its rank as fourth in population, at least so far as Missouri is concerned, the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) takes this opportunity to upbraid the distanced rival:

"Missouri has come nearly to a standstill because the State has been too erratic and too vicious in politics and government. It is impossible for a commonwealth to prosper if it waves yellow flags in the face of capital, intelligent ambition, and business capacity. It can't draw in or keep the kind of population that makes progress and good times if it harbors pestilences in the domain of government and then turns to political quacks to cure its ills.

"A State which keeps 'Gumshoe Bill' Stone in the United States Senate half his lifetime advertises itself as hopelessly out of harmony with the times. A State which idolizes a clever buffoon like Champ Clark, who says that he will drive a team of Missouri mules down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, if he is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, does not understand the twentieth century.

"This is not partizanship. It is cold business sense. In some parts of the country there is nothing reckless or revolutionary about the Democratic party. In Missouri it is so tinctured with Populistic ideas that it is a menace to all legitimate interests and enterprises. The natural result is shown in the census returns from a State which ought to be one of the most prosperous and progressive in the country."

ADVANCE OF THE INSURGENTS

THE ONLY victory won by the Republican insurgents in the last Congress, jeers a Democratic campaign speaker, consisted in "the fierce retaliation of shutting off gasoline from the automobile purchased for the Speaker." Whatever dispute there may be about what they accomplished last spring, however, there seems to be evidence that they have been doing something this fall. As the Washington correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) remarks, the progressive or insurgent advance has brought about "the defeat or voluntary retirement of twenty-two Republican members of the House who were conspicuous as regulars and standpatters, the defeat of one Republican regular United States Senator, the voluntary retirement of six others, the nomination of progressive candidates for Governor in two Republican States, and the elimination of Joseph G. Cannon as a serious candidate for reelection as Speaker." In five States where they were put to real tests of strength—Kansas, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, California, and Washington—they have won overwhelming victories. "Such," the same correspondent goes on to say, "is the impressive record of accomplishment of the progressive movement in the field of practical politics." And he further reminds us that "in the legislative arena the progressives, at the recent session of Congress, overturned the Cannon oligarchy in the House, ended the Speaker's domination of the Committee on Rules, brought about the creation of a tariff commission or board, and exercised a potent influence in the shaping of the Railroad and Postal Savings-Bank Bills."

MILES POINDEXTER,

The insurgent whose nomination for United States Senator from Washington is considered "a really blistering condemnation of Ballinger in the Secretary's own State."

Moreover, after being for a time practically ignored by the National Republican Congressional Committee, they are now promised as much aid and comfort as is extended to the regulars. After a recent meeting of that committee in Chicago its chairman, Congressman William B. McKinley, issued the following statement:

> "The members of the committee attending the conference authorized me, as chairman, to say to the press that the statements that have been made in the newspapers and otherwise to the effect that the National Republican Congressional Committee would not render assistance to candidates classed as insurgents is not only an unjust reflection upon the political integrity of the committee, but is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue."

While insurgency is variously defined by its friends and enemies, there seems to be a general agreement among the insurgents themselves that the purpose of their movement is to wrest the control of politics from the special interests and give it back to the people. Victor Murdock, one of the insurgent leaders, lays special stress on the need of taking from the Speaker the appointment of committees. Other leaders of the movement lay chief stress on the deceptions which they believe were practised upon the public in the framing of the Payne Tariff Law. The San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) comments upon the "startling and almost sensational successes" of this movement throughout the country, and declares that its object is "a new Republican party, regenerated and redeemed."

As far as we may judge by the results of primaries and conventions, "the progressives have wrested the control of the party machinery from the standpatters," remarks the New York *Financial World* (Fin.). But it remains to be seen, add other observers, whether they can carry the elections in November as well.

The Wall Street Journal (Fin.) declares that "a few years hence we shall find ourselves wondering why the attitude of the progressive section of the Republican party excited such intense bitterness." Its aim, we are reminded by this Wall Street paper, is "to take the hand of privilege out of the public pocket," and in this sense "our whole national life is insurgent." A little while ago much of the bitterness referred to found expression in the utterances of Republican leaders and in the columns of the more "regular" Republican press. But now, since the insurgents have been officially invited to return to the fold, we have to turn more and more to the Democratic papers to find vigorous criticism of their position. Thus the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) records the fact that "the Wisconsin Republican Convention adopted a platform more radical than anything that has been given out by either of the two great parties in a generation," and goes on to remark:

SYDNEY ANDERSON.

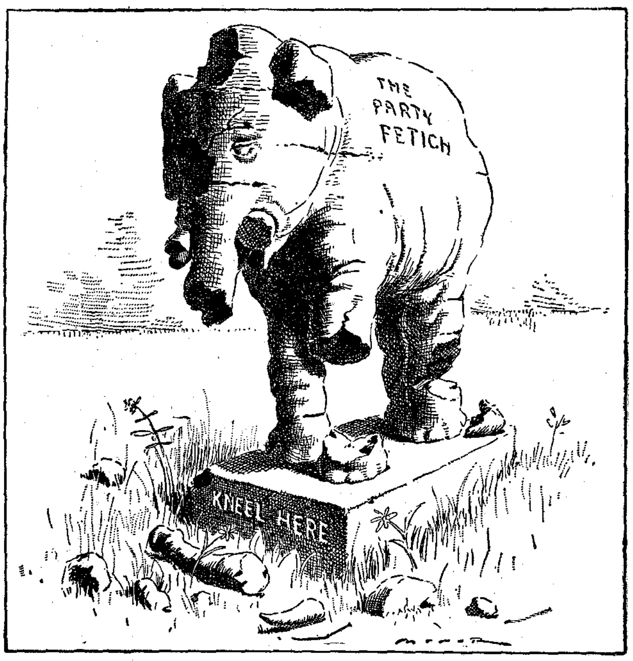
He attributes his defeat of Congressman Tawney in the Minnesota primaries to "the result of an educational campaign against Cannonism."

> "This is only one more indication that the Democratic party is to be the conservative force in the next campaign. And it is to be conservative not because it has marched to the rear, but because Republicans are passing it along the road leading to radicalism. Half-baked statesmen of the Republican party have appropriated the Bryan propaganda without understanding it, and are relettering it in red."

Another interesting phase of the situation is indicated by an anonymous Republican politician in Washington who is quoted by a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* as saying:

> "I think that many of the sweeping insurgent victories in the West have been partly encompassed by Democrats, who voted at the Republican primaries. These same Democrats, having disrupted the Republican party, by defeating 'standpat' members of the present Congress for their renomination, will be found at the polls in November voting to a man for the Democratic candidate."

On the other hand, a Beverly dispatch to the New York



THE DESERTED SHRINE.
Minor in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

American (Ind.) represents the President as now confident of Republican victory in November in the strongly insurgent States of the Middle West, but uneasy about the result in the Eastern States where "discontent exists, but without organized leadership in the Republican ranks." According to this dispatch President Taft "expects the insurgents to hold the West and give a small Republican majority in the House." In a speech before the National Republican League in New York—the last, it is said, which he will deliver until after the elections—he claims that the Republican party as a whole is a truly "progressive" party, as evidenced by its legislative record.

WHY BUSINESS WAITS

THE NEWSPAPER authorities who daily enlighten the man in the street about the true inwardness of things financial are just now trying to decide whether the business outlook is surprizingly favorable or unwarrantably dark. In a recent speech President Taft said: "It gives me the greatest satisfaction to say that in spite of all the rumors of possible business stagnation, our basic prosperity is assured for the coming year." Many papers profess to share the Presidential satisfaction altho they admit, with *The Financial World* (New York), that "Wall Street has a bad case of nerves." While speculation may be at a low ebb, "which is a good thing for the country," legitimate business, according to the New York *Herald's* optimistic viewpoint, is expanding in all directions, and the banking and credit situation is steadily improving. Another Eastern daily notes as a favorable symptom that "railroad gross earnings all over the country as a rule continue exasperatingly large for those who are anxious to impress the rate inquiry of the Government with a good calamity showing." In all the bewildering results of primaries and early elections, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) sees no phenomenon of the day so noteworthy as "the calmness with which the investment markets have received each successive announcement of the sort."

Yet this calm appears to other editors in the shape of a deadly lethargy, denoting something radically wrong in the industrial world. One deplores lengthily the "moderate depression in industry and the deep depression in business sentiment," and another calls attention to the general halt in lines of trade usually active at this season. Despite circumstantial denials from Chairman Gary and several trade journals, there seems to be a willingness to believe rumors of an impending drop in steel prices, due to the slackness of the market.

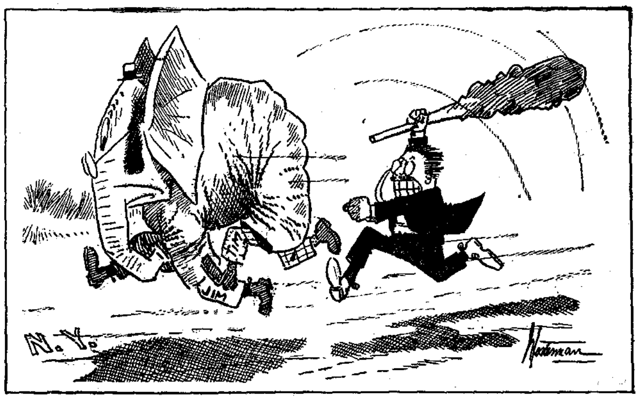
In an attempt to explain the secret of the "lifeless stock market," the New York *Evening Post* suggests that the market, having already reflected much on the situation, "is now halting, irresolute, between the good and the bad in the immediate prospects."

The Evening Post then proceeds to set forth the imposing array of "arguments" between which the Stock Exchange is vainly trying to make its final choice:

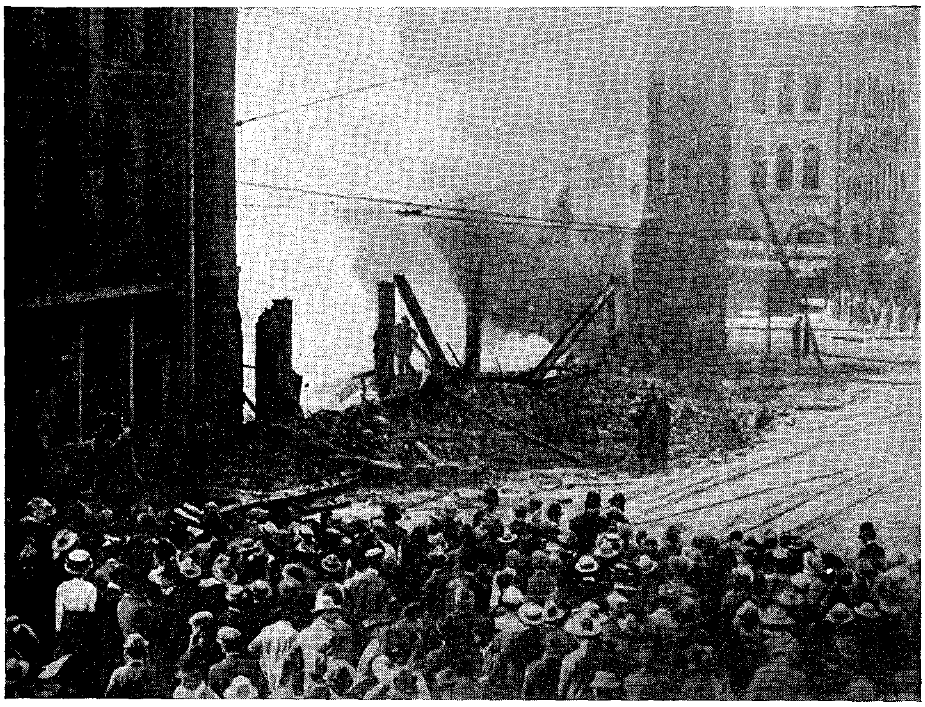
> "What are these good and bad considerations? Among the bad these will be classed: The unstable markets for commodities, with the uncertainty which they cause. The abnormal excess of imports in our foreign trade. The poor earnings and high expenses of some industrial concerns, such as the Hide and Leather Company, which lately showed 80-per-cent. shrinkage in profits during the fiscal year. The country's decreasing bank clearings, which for August were 15 per cent. less than in 1909, and also fell below 1907 and 1906. The unusually heavy outflow of currency from New York to the West, causing a loss in surplus reserves, during the first three weeks in September, of $28,000,000, against only $11,000,000 in the same weeks of 1909 and 1908. The political chaos, with the chance of unsettling results in the November general elections. And last of all, the stock market itself.
>
> "This is a formidable list. But it has its offsets, which may be thus summed up: The prospect that decline in commodity prices will correct our foreign trade anomalies and (as in February, 1909) get home consumers and producers into touch again. The fact that industrial companies have thus far passed through the season with none of the disasters which beset them in July, August, and September of 1903. The increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in last month's bank clearings in the West and South—the East being the sole cause of its general decrease from 1909. The large New York bank surplus. . . . The possibility that a Democratic sweep in November will mean simply a divided Congress and a deliberate legislation. And, finally, a distinct revival in the bond market, with signs that investors are really interested."

Dun's Review thinks that "with crops aggregating large in quantity and value, in spite of the reduced yield of spring wheat; with politics becoming so intense and uncertain as to make enterprise timid, and with the railroads and shippers engaged in a dispute over rates," business men must reconcile themselves to "a waiting situation with little to encourage speculative enterprise." For this state of affairs the Springfield *Republican* finds "revolutionary politics" and Mr. Roosevelt chiefly responsible, and it explains just what the market is "waiting for" in these words:

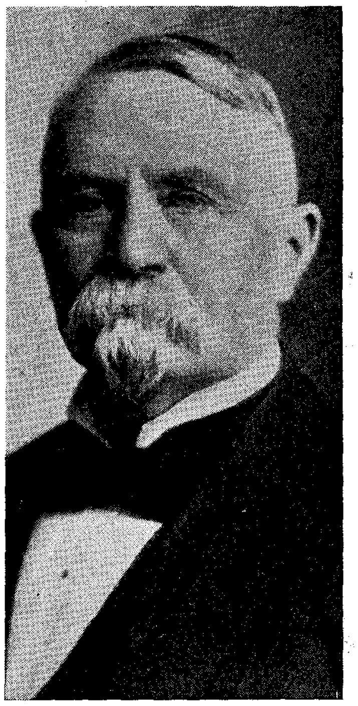
> "If the trust decisions and the railroad-rate controversy were settled, we should be apt to see a revival of speculative activity before the elections, and it may be seen any way, but the prevalent belief is that a revival of any proportions will wait after the elections upon the disposition of these important matters. There are to be considered, however, the influences



EDITORIAL DIVERSION OF THE CONTRIBUTING EDITOR.
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal.*



THE RUIN OF THE "TIMES CASTLE" IN LOS ANGELES



GEN. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, THE OWNER.

The work of physical rehabilitation, says General Otis, " will be continued until the establishment is once more complete, full-fledged, and panoplied for the war which we are determined to prosecute so long as life lasts in defense of the great principles for which the Los Angeles *Times* and its responsible owners stand, and will continue to stand."

THE WRECKED OFFICE AND ITS OWNER.

which a great political overturn may have in preventing a radical and disturbing disposition of trust and railroad questions."

The stanchly Republican *Globe-Democrat*, of St. Louis, is decidedly unwilling to believe that business interests could remain cheerful in the face of so fearful a catastrophe as a National Democratic victory. The advance on the stock exchange following the Maine election " was a hysterical spurt which quickly spent its force, and prices are lower now than they were then." The present low state of the market, which " is expected to go lower," is attributed by this journal to " fear of a Democratic victory." This " is diminishing the demand for steel as it is for many other commodities, and thus the decline in the price of the stock is easily explained."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, differing from *The Iron Age* (New York) and *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), does not believe that the present condition of the steel business is by any means " satisfactory." We read:

> " That invincible optimist, Judge Gary, chairman of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation, says in a statement given to the public that ' on the whole the steel business should be considered satisfactory '; and he sees ' no reason to expect any change in this respect.' He says there is no justification for the Pittsburg report that a ' wide open cut in prices of steel is likely to occur,' and only admits that the new business offered at present is ' less than the total producing capacity,' and that there has been ' a shading of prices of some commodities by a few of the smaller producers.'
>
> " But the general market reports, which there seems to be no reason for questioning, plainly indicate a reduced production in the last few months of about 30 per cent., due to a shrinkage in business, and even at the beginning of the process the output was ' less than the total producing capacity.' The ' shading of prices ' amounts to quite a substantial reduction for nearly all products of iron and steel and has been participated in by some of the principal subsidiaries of the Corporation. This is a matter of almost daily record."

Recent Pittsburg correspondence of the Boston *Transcript* reports " a much more normal tone " in the iron and steel trade, with the September bookings reaching a considerably larger total than in August. However, " the increase in buying did not equal the capacity to which the mills are operating, so that the next report of the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation will probably show another decrease, altho smaller than was the case a month ago."

LABOR'S PART IN THE LOS ANGELES OUTRAGE

WHETHER General Otis blew up his own newspaper office, or whether it was done by his laborite enemies, seems to be the disputed point in the Los Angeles affair. Some agency, at any rate, wrecked the office of the Los Angeles *Times* on the morning of October 1, killing a score of men and injuring as many more. During the same day bombs were found under the houses of General Otis and the secretary of the Merchants' Association. It is Mr. Crowley, of Cincinnati, the secretary and treasurer of the International Printing and Pressmen Assistants' Union, who ventures the theory that General Otis blew up his own office to cast odium on the labor-unions. President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, however, doesn't go as far as this. His idea is that the explosion was not caused by dynamite at all, but " by faulty gas mains," and was " due entirely to the unsanitary condition of *The Times* plant." As *The Times*, General Otis, and the Merchants' Association have for years waged a bitter fight against the labor-unions, the charge that unionism was behind all three outrages was not slow in making itself heard. To quote Mr. Lynch again:

> " The Los Angeles *Times* has for many years been a bitter, unrelenting, and unreasoning enemy of trade-unionism and it is characteristic of *The Times* management that immediately after the explosion which wrecked its plant and without awaiting any investigation as to the cause of the catastrophe it should charge the disaster to the trade-unions as was done by *The Times'* assistant general manager. The Typographical Union resents and refutes this charge. We have defended ourselves against the attacks made by *The Times* as best we could, but we have always fought fair.
>
> " The International Typographical Union is not a law-breaking,

dynamiting institution; its record of more than sixty years' existence is an honorable one and entirely free from resort to violence of any kind. It has won its cause and reached its present position of strength and influence solely through the justice of its contentions and the lawful and orderly manner in which its aims have been prosecuted and made effective."

Says Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"The position of *The Times* toward union labor is well known, but nothing has happened recently to make the feeling of union men against the paper more acute. I regret the loss of life and destruction of property, but I see no reason for thinking union members had anything to do with it."

In its news columns the morning after the explosion General Otis's paper says:

"The union has struck. The great *coup* consists of broken hearts of innocent workers. That is all. The rest is as nothing. Nothing has been accomplished except to give the world one more example of the insane murderous folly of the rabid labor-unions. . . . . . .

"The unions are already appalled at the storm raised by their own awful crime.

"Passionate denials of guilt from all the 'big' union leaders of America are being clicked in over the telegraph.

"'Twas gas,' they shriek from all points of the compass.

"'Faulty gas mains,' snarls Jim Lynch, of the Typographical Union, now in Indianapolis.

"'Not our fault,' says Sam Gompers, nervously, in St. Louis.

"'Absurd,' says Andrew J. Gallager in San Francisco.

"'A reward of $7,500 for the arrest of the perpetrator,' says Olaf Tvietmoe, of San Francisco."

And in its editorial columns it goes on to comment as follows:

"*The Times* is not destroyed, nor will its publication be seriously hindered. . . . . . .

"The devils in human form, who murdered and maimed the men employed in its news and mechanical departments, will not escape. Ropes are dangling for them and prison doors are yawning for them. The eyes of a sleepless vigilance are upon each and all of them. With all their cunning, traces of their work are picked up every hour. There is no quarter of the earth to which they can flee, where they will not be followed and from which they will not be returned. . . . . . .

"Tho the dynamiters escape human justice, yet the righteous wrath of God will overtake them. When they drink the blood of their victims will be in their cup. When they would sleep the shrieks of the murdered ones will be in their ears."

The most plausible explanation, remarks the San Francisco *Post*, seems to be that the dynamiting was the work of misguided fanatics, and not of anybody bearing a responsible relation to organized labor. This view seems to be shared by the press generally. Says the Washington *Star*:

"The Los Angeles outrages—for all three cases must be considered together, the destruction of *The Times* building and the attempts upon the two dwellings—were possibly committed by men inspired by a fanatical zeal for what they conceived to be a just cause, carried off their balance by long brooding over either personal misfortunes or the failure of their organizations to win in the fight for recognition. If this is the case it is even more to the interest of the organizations themselves to find these miscreants and secure their punishment than it is for that of the community and the publishing company which has suffered this heavy loss."

And the Boston *Transcript* remarks in similar vein:

"The labor-unions are pursuing the proper course in assisting to trace this wholesale crime to its source. They can not afford to rest under the imputation or suspicion for which in the minds of many this shocking incident seems to furnish ground. They can not leave their future under the shadow of a great public crime and calamity. They must not permit to remain an impression that they are enemies of society and sharers in dastardly and deadly methods of adjusting grievances. The trouble in such cases is that there are stormy petrels of labor disturbances who make them the occasions for exploiting insane ideas and overworked passions. Among the arrests that have been made is that of a supposed anarchist. The anarchists care little or nothing for the interests of labor. They do not labor themselves and have little sympathy with those who do, but are willing to sacrifice them for their own insane purposes. Dynamite is their favorite means of attaining their ends. The Los Angeles affair was not so public as the Haymarket riots in Chicago, but it has similar earmarks."

Turning to the New York *Commercial*, however, we read:

"It is in no sense unfair to organized labor to assume that the printing trades-unions or individual members of them in Los Angeles were directly responsible for the blowing-up of *The Times* building and plant with dynamite, the murder of nineteen of its employees, and the serious injury of twenty-five more—because these unions and their allies have for years been threatening to destroy this non-union outfit and, if possible, the publication itself so as to weaken the forces that are fighting union policies and practises. . . . . . .

"California is union-labor-ridden and ought to rid herself of the curse. A few hangings for union-labor crimes will alone restore normal industrial conditions out there."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

In Mr. Roosevelt's speeches the "I's" have it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

It's our theory that Maine went Democratic as an advertisement.—*Toledo Blade.*

The more interest a man takes in his business the more he is likely to take out.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"I haven't a word to retract," says Mr. Roosevelt. Not at a dollar a word, anyhow.—*Washington Herald.*

Outside of Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri lost population in the last decade. She evidently needs more Folk.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

A metropolitan newspaper devoted two pages yesterday to describing New York's police force when one word would do it.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Speaker Cannon asks that Republicans stand up and be counted. Possibly he entertains doubt as to there being a quorum present.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

New York may have the greater number of inhabitants, but how does it stack up against Chicago in culture now that it takes second place in baseball and postal receipts?—*Chicago News.*

Roosevelt is gratified to have Taft's support and Taft is gratified that Roosevelt asked for it. Therefore the two are hopelessly estranged.—*Indianapolis Star.*

In spite of certain captious criticisms of his work with the stick, the Colonel still leads the Republican league in the matter of batting averages.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

The winning candidate in New Hampshire is Bass and in Pennsylvania Tener. Some day, if the suffragettes get their way, the sopranos and contraltos will have a show.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Bryan couldn't even lead the mule to water.—*Bedes' Budget (Duluth).*

T. Roosevelt has a wonderful faculty for choosing the right enemies.—*Chicago News.*

In the political conventions the keynotes are sounded on wind instruments.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

The city of Wilkes-Barre wants to get a copyright on its name. Seems an unnecessary precaution.—*New York American.*

It may be because Woodrow Wilson has gone into politics that Yale has raised the salaries of its professors.—*Washington Herald.*

Outdoor schools now being the rage, the Old Guard probably won't mind doing a little studying on the outside.—*New York American.*

A gun is invented that will bring down airships. Up to date the aviators have been able to come down without the aid of a gun.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Department of the Interior says there are still many wealthy Indians in the country. How careless in the attorneys to overlook them.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Joseph G. Cannon spoke for almost an hour. The convention adopted a progressive platform.—*From the New York Sun's report of the Illinois Republican Convention.*

The Federated Labor party in adopting the emblem of Atlas carrying the earth on his shoulders lays itself open to charges of infringement of personal patent.—*New York World.*

Tuesday's New York *Times* shamelessly declared that ofgbacrdbyT'ndep ****S shr sh sh sh s s, altho no hint of the contents of Colonel Roosevelt's speech was supposed to be made known until after delivery.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

DISRUPTIVE FORCES IN PORTUGAL

THE THRONE of Portugal has long been tottering. The boy King, who will not be 21 till November 15, has shown many signs of incapacity and levity, if we are to believe the reports of the press. An illuminating light was thrown on the strength of the revolutionary party when Manuel's father and brother were shot down in the streets of the capital in 1908 and the Government considered it unsafe to prosecute the conspirators! So the outbreak has not come as a surprize to the European papers. It followed immediately upon the opening of the Cortes, where the speech from the throne, optimistically hopeful as it was, met but a cold reception. The anxious forebodings of the Madrid, Paris, and Berlin press have proved fully justified.

MANUEL IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

A statuette sold on the streets of Paris during the young King's recent visit to England.

It was indeed darkly ominous that none of the Republican party of the opposition attended the opening of Parliament, as the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) tells us. The existence of a conspiracy against the King's life has been hinted at in the press of every European capital, and the *Heraldo* (Madrid) says the Lisbon police had arrested ten men in a locksmith's shop engaged in manufacturing 171 bombs, one of the prisoners being a well-known Republican who had been arrested in 1908 for compounding explosives, tho no political plot was proved against him. On the present occasion the ten men, we are told, avowed the political object of their association. While King Manuel espoused the cause of the Clericals, and in his speech from the throne avowed his intention to protect the rights of the Church, many Catholics have become estranged from him because of his flagrantly immoral life and general feebleness of administration.

But the immediate cause of the uprising was the murder of the anticlerical leader Professor Bombardo by a lieutenant of the Clerical party, as related by the Republican paper *Pais* (Madrid). At the news of this outrage the cry, "Down with the priests," was raised throughout the streets of the capital and Bombardo's name rang all over Portugal as if he had been a second Ferrer. Soon after this the Republican leader Alfonso Costa proclaimed at a public meeting that Manuel must abdicate and leave the country. His words, as reported by the Paris *Matin*, were:

> "We have let the King know that he must get out. The coming revolution will be as free from bloodshed as possible. We intend to put to death only those whom it is absolutely necessary to get rid of."

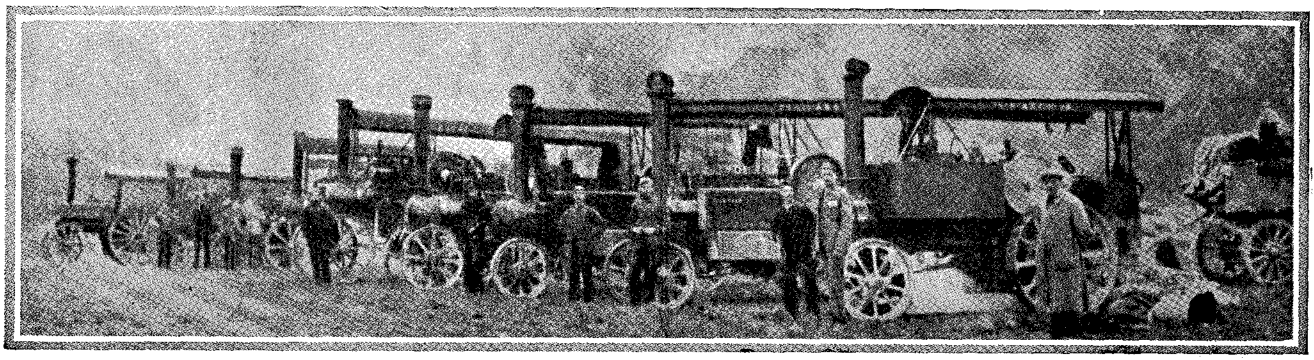
Hundreds of Army officers and under-officers lie in the prisons of Portugal, declares this paper, charged with complicity in revolutionary plots. They resented the King's sympathy with the Francoists. It was Franco, the high-handed dictator, who attempted to govern the country without a Parliament and thus provoked the assassination of Manuel's too trusting father Carlos I. Yet, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, when sixteen new senators were appointed, the Republicans were indignant to find a Francoist among them. To quote from a long article on "The Political Developments in Portugal":

> "The Republicans severely condemned in their morning papers the choice of a man who had been a Minister under the 'Dictator' Joao Franco. Taking into account the bitter feeling which still prevails throughout the country against the Francoists, people might well be surprized when this man, Malheiro Reymao, was thus promoted by the Government."

The spirit of antimonarchism and anticlericalism has been kept alive among the Portuguese peasantry and proletariat by the circulation of inflammatory appeals in the shape of tracts and newspapers. In the days of Franco these papers were suppress and their publication offices closed. This enraged the party of violence and rendered Franco an object of popular execration. Carlos himself became involved in the unpopularity of his minister, who was really an able and conscientious man. King Manuel, in reversing the restrictive measures of his father, only gave confidence to his opponents. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* plainly declares that the King showed his weakness when he took the ban off the suppress papers which had been preaching veiled treason. This restored to the country ten Republican papers whose editors had been in hiding abroad. Even the Progressistas, who were in power, were dissatisfied with the monarchy, and derided the Government they profest to belong to. The Republicans, seeing a rabid antimonarchist promoted to the Senate, thought that Manuel and his Conservative ministers were trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, and one of the most prominent of the opposition remarked to the Lisbon representative of the Hamburg journal quoted above: "It is very plainly to be seen how Teixeira de Souza is working for the Republic. He has actually raised a regicide to the Senate."

The correspondent of the London *Times* recently summed up the situation as follows:

> "The King is criticized as giving almost as little aid to monarchical causes as to the Progressistas, whose profest attachment to his Majesty can, it would seem, be maintained only on condition that they alone be allowed to govern, and that in any fashion they may choose.
>
> "It is stated that the King's lack of force in political affairs is accentuated by public suspicion that his private life has been rapidly losing him the good esteem of those whose honest attachment to the Roman-Catholic Church has hitherto made them loyal to the monarchy in his person."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

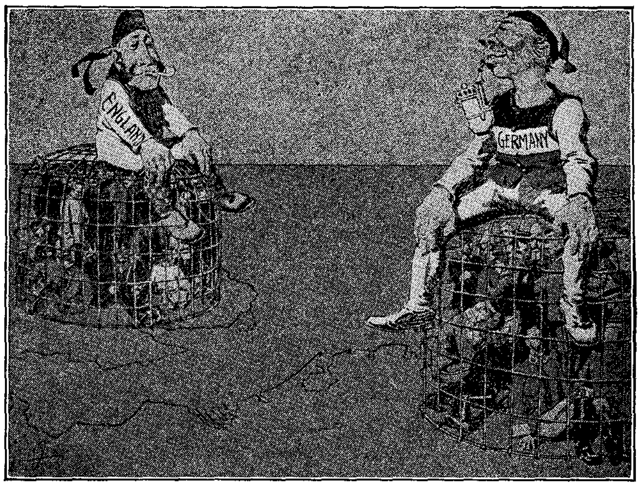


TRACTION ENGINES USED IN THE ENGLISH ARMY MANEUVERS.

The American Army still depends upon the humble but useful mule. Major Bell, U. S. A., said in a recent report: "The transportation for the Army in the field is practically the same as it was in 1861, for our Army is probably the only one among the leading nations which has not made use of automobiles, traction engines, etc."

FIASCO OF THE ENGLISH MANEUVERS

MR. HALDANE, who is pronounced by the Prime Minister to be the ablest Secretary for War that England ever had, invented a new kind of army for England, which was formed of neither regularly enlisted troops, nor Volunteer Corps, but of what are called Territorial Troops. It forms a sort of army in training, or national reserve, which may be drawn upon by the regular Army in time of war. While a man enlists in the regular Army for twelve years, the Territorial engages for only four and can resign when he chooses. His time of training is largely left to his own convenience, but he must serve with the colors for from eight to fifteen days consecutively every year. This autumn the Territorials have been following the example of the French and German armies in entering upon a sham campaign. *Punch* has always ridiculed them, for *Punch* is the organ of the aristocracy and the regular Army. It is reported in the press that Lord Kitchener looks with contempt on Mr. Haldane's new invention and pronounces the recent sham battle "a fiasco." This verdict is echoed by *The Saturday Review* (London), which declares:



A NEW PEACE PLAN.

Send all the British officers to Germany as spies, and all the German officers to England, and then lock them all up!

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

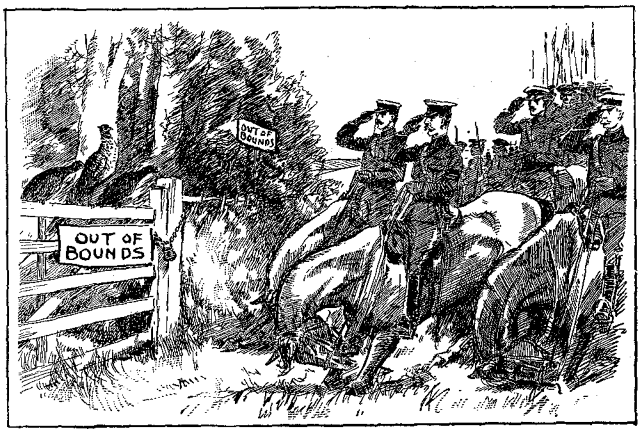
> "The Territorial maneuvers proved a fiasco. It was no fault of the officers and men, to whom much praise must be given. But it was clearly shown that they were in no way able to take the field in large organizations, and that it was impossible to expect untrained men to march and maneuver without making a farce of the whole business, in spite of the supreme efforts to make the show a success. They were stiffened by regular officers, in some cases taken away from important work which had to be done in their own units, such as artillery officers being called away from their batteries while undergoing the annual course of firing at Okehampton; and money, besides, was poured out like water. The whole affair indeed would have been laughable if it were not so serious and pitiable."

Mr. Haldane is seriously blamed for the poor show his cavalry made in the matter of horse flesh, where Rosinante was far better represented than Bucephalus. We are informed that English stables are unable at present, owing to the decline of agriculture and grazing in the realm, to supply enough beasts for the Army and that agents are being sent to this country to buy colts from the West. *The Saturday Review*, after declaring that the lack of horses "is really becoming a national danger," proceeds:

> "It is even more important than the question of the supply of men, because these, at any rate of a sort, can always be obtained at a pinch by paying for them. Neither Mr. Haldane nor other members of the Government will take this matter seriously. But it is clear that after the quality of horses obtained for the present maneuvers, and the difficulty of finding them, the matter must be seriously tackled, if an appalling breakdown when real war is upon us is not to happen."

What amazes *The Daily Mail* (London) is the fact that aviation was not utilized in the maneuvers of the Territorials. Their representative, Mr. Thomas, who had witnessed the French autumn maneuvers, came to the conclusion after visiting the Territorials on Salisbury Plain, that "the great lesson of the French maneuvers had not been grasped in England." *The Mail* says editorially:

> "Fresh from witnessing the operations of the French air scouts in Picardy, Mr. Thomas pointed out that they had revealed a new weapon of tremendous power in the aeroplane. There followed a statement of the French War Minister that the problem of military airmanship had been solved, and that

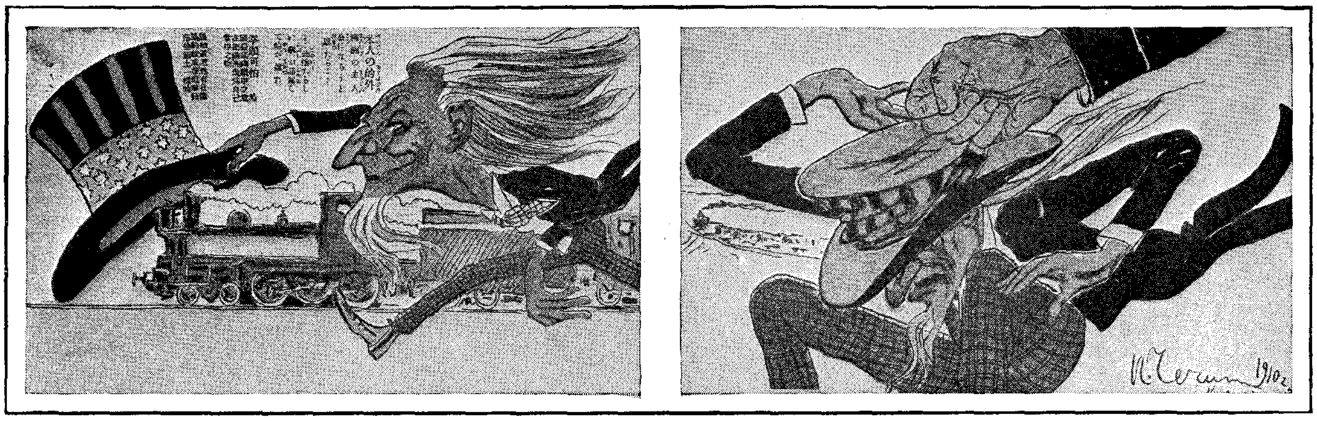


"PRESERVING" THE COUNTRY.

British Autumn Maneuvers—any Year.

Certain "sportsmen" are still to be found with so poor a notion of patriotism that they refuse to allow troops to pass through their coverts for fear that sport should be spoilt by maneuvers which are over two months before their first shoot.

—*Punch* (London).



THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

UNCLE SAM.—"Gosh! I wanted to make Manchuria mine, but the convention fist knocked me out of it."
—*Tokyo Puck.*

the aeroplane had proved itself a most formidable weapon for scouting. . . . His report is that there are only two aeroplanes in the field; that even these two are not being used; and that the airmen have been left ten miles from the scene of operations and been granted no facilities for their work.

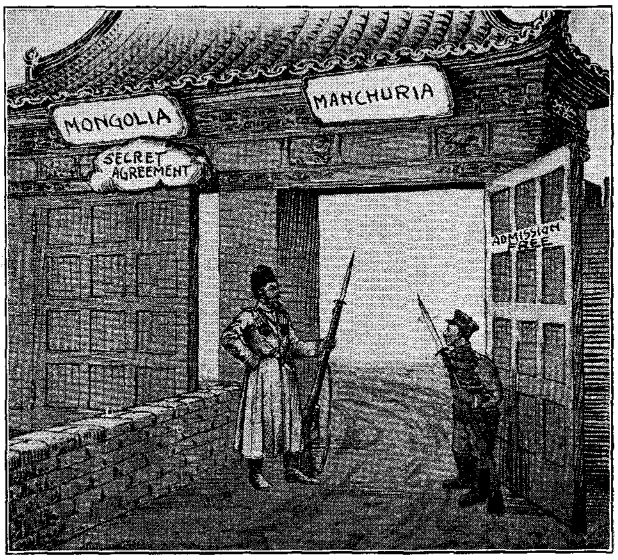
"In signal contrast with this official neglect of the new arm at the British maneuvers is the news that the German military authorities have been so thoroughly convinced by the French tests of military flying-machines that they have decided forthwith to organize a fleet of aeroplanes."

JAPAN'S ASIATIC AMBITION

INSTEAD of finding Japan the gallant knight who will deliver her from the European dragon, Asia is discovering that Japan can be something of a dragon too, says a keen writer in India, whose words appear in *The Contemporary Review* of London. Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, a Sikh journalist who has traveled all over the world, recalls that when Japan fought Russia on Chinese soil, to save China from the clutches of the bear, it was thought the little brown soldiers might next be fighting England to deliver India from alien rule. This is all changed now. As Japan learned the arts of Europe in order to vanquish Europeans, so the other Asiatic nations have been trying to learn the arts of Japan, says Mr. Singh, in order to maintain the integrity of their territory from Japanese invasion. The consequence is that Japan is becoming the school of the East. Foreign Asiatics throng its places of education, its workshops, and its factories in order "to learn how Japan is able to do all this" that she has done. To quote from this brilliant Asiatic journalist:

"The entire Orient is sitting at the feet of Japan in order to become able to outwit that nation. The Sunrise Kingdom learned from the Occident how to beat the West with its own weapons. Asia to-day seems anxious to pay Japan back in her own coin. Realizing the necessity of educating themselves along the same lines as Japan, if they are to be as successful as the little island nation has been, the other Asian countries have sent students to the Land of the Rising Sun to master the methods that have pushed the Japanese forward in the scale of nations. From India, China, Siam, the Philippines, and other Eastern countries students have flocked to Japan. They go there with a dynamic desire to learn the arts and crafts that have made it possible for the Oriental islanders to whip an Occidental Power, and which, they hope, will in turn enable their nations to get the better of the Occident and, at the same time, of Japan. These seekers after knowledge are of all sorts and conditions. They come from rich and poor families, and represent all castes and provinces. Some of them have passed the middle milestone of life, while others are mere boys in their teens. Most of them are supported by the Government or by public-spirited citizens of the land from whence they come. A few support themselves. They quickly become absorbed in the great student population of Tokyo—nine-tenths of the foreign students gravitate to the capital of the Empire—and by the time six months have passed by they are tolerably well able to talk the language and follow the discourse of the Japanese lecturers in the schools and colleges. Not all of them enter the schools, however; many of them work in factories and workshops with a view to possessing themselves of the keys that will unlock the gates of industrial prosperity."

Japan is no Little Red Ridinghood to walk into the jaws of the wolf, and is becoming seriously alarmed by the prospect of rivalry disguised under the garb of admiration and complaisance. Japan is too shrewd not to see that a checkmate is lying in wait for her, and she is now throwing hindrances in the way of the foreign students whose attendance in her schools she once so eagerly welcomed, for the industrial students of India and China are stealing her secrets, undermining her power, and spoiling her prospects of supremacy in Asia. In Mr. Singh's words:



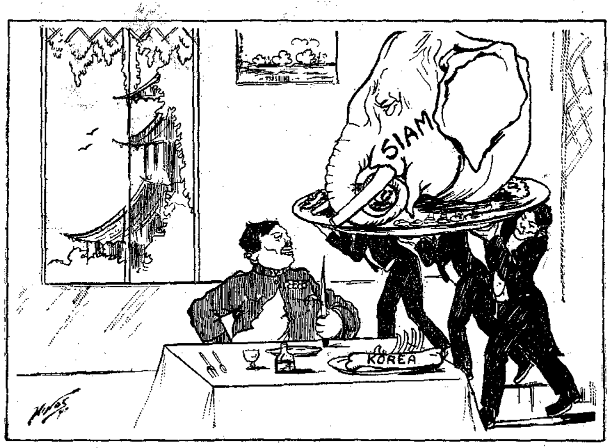
THE DOOR IS OPEN,
But who can get past the guards?
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

"Japan, evidently becoming alarmed at the Asiatic attitude toward her trade policies, is showing a disposition to hinder the Oriental students in their quest for information. The fees for foreign students who desire to study in the Japanese universities and polytechnic schools have been doubled, while it is daily becoming more difficult for the continental Asiatic to gain admittance to the mills and factories of Japan in order to learn the secrets of the various trades and industries."

Yet the stream of foreigners, in spite of all obstacles, persistently pours into Tokyo. "The Orient seems to be afraid of being exploited by Japan, but at the same time does not hesitate to learn from the Japanese how to escape being despoiled."

The old romantic dream that Japan would lead the crusade against the European usurpers and looters, and help each nation to assert its autonomy is now ridiculed in the Indian and Chinese press. Mr. Singh thus interprets the spirit prevailing on the Asiatic continent at this moment:

> "The entire Oriental press went into ecstasies over the prowess of the Japanese soldiers and the strategic ability of the officers who engineered the task of grappling with the Russian Army and Navy. Enthusiastic panegyrics were written regarding the sacrifices which the patriotic islanders had made to avert a menace to their national existence. Lavish praise was bestowed upon the wonderful manner in which Japan, in a brief span of years, had modernized and prepared herself to defeat the Oriental with his own weapons.
>
> "To-day all is changed. Where not long ago Asia was vociferously appreciative of Japan, at this moment the Orient is coming to denounce Japanese aggression. At least, Asia is showing unmistakable signs that she does not regard Japan as her possible leader. The Orient has been forced to assume this attitude because of Japan's recent actions in Korea, Manchuria, and China, which are being interpreted all over the continent as inimical to the 'Asia-for-the-Asiatics' propaganda."

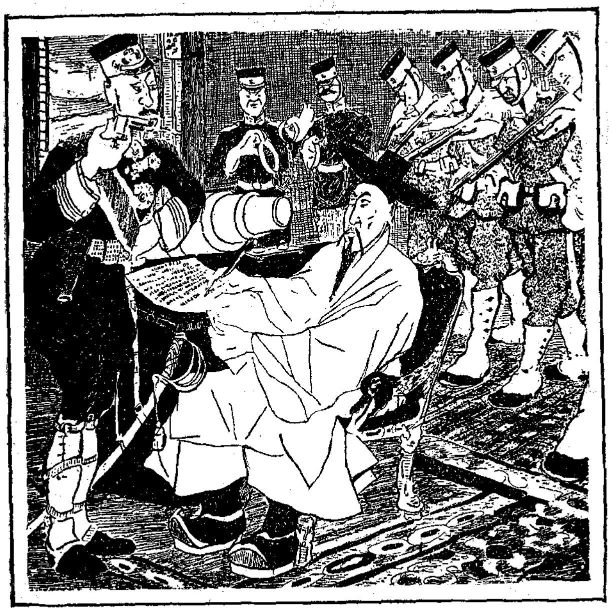


THE NEW DREAM OF THE ASIATIC OGRE.

Japan—"Excellent! My appetite grows with eating."

—*Fischietto* (Tuirn).

Japan is "out for herself," all the time, declares this writer, and is intriguing and maneuvering for the preeminence, not of Asiatic nations, but of one nation, and the nation whose headquarters are at Tokyo. "The Asians," he concludes, "have assumed a watchful attitude toward Japan, and are inclined to resent the Nipponese propaganda, which seems to be: 'Asia-for-the-Japanese.'"



EVERYTHING HARMONIOUS.

Japanese General—"Of course you are signing your abdication of your own free will?"

Emperor of Korea—"To be sure. How could anybody think otherwise?"

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

AGAINST THE KOREAN MERGER

ONE PROMINENT Japanese, at least, looks with misgiving upon the annexation of Korea. While the rest of the nation seems a unit in approving this step, Mr. Takenokoshi, writing in the *Taiyo* (Tokyo), declares that two dangers beset the Japanese in this course. The Government of the Mikado is investing money in improvements, without the least chance of being reimbursed; and secondly, experience teaches that the sudden introduction of foreign institutions, with an abolition of all native precedents, is fatal to national or colonial progress. These words of Mr. Takenokoshi are not to be lightly dismissed. He is said to be one of the most learned politicians in Japan, and has written many popular books. He has traveled extensively in the colonies and dependencies in the Far East, and is well versed in the colonial policies of the various Powers. His excellent book on Japanese administration in Formosa has been translated into English and published in this country. Like many scholars, he often hazards extraordinary generalizations and prophecies, but on the whole his views are marked by sanity and discretion. Naturally his antiannexation views have attracted wide attention in this country. The cardinal point of his contention is that no Power should spend on a colony a sum of money which is utterly out of proportion to the profit which the commerce and industry of that colony are capable of conferring upon the mother country. He says:

> "Korean administration entails at present an expenditure of some $21,500,000, of which Japan provides $16,000,000. In addition Japan has advanced $2,500,000 to the Korean Government, without the least possibility of reimbursement. Now Korea's foreign trade does not exceed $17,500,000, of which about 15 per cent. may be taken as the profit Japan may derive therefrom. It comes to this, that we should not expend upon Korea much more than $2,500,000 annually, whereas we are expending more than six times that sum. The annexation of Korea will inevitably increase our financial burden, which is already too heavy. Korea may in time become self-supporting, but judging from our experience in Formosa, thirty years are required to attain that stage. Presuming that $15,000,000 will be the annual sum of expenditure after annexation, the total amount for thirty years would be $450,000,000. Certainly the game is not worth the candle."

Mr. Takenokoshi further contends that Japanese policy in Korea has been based upon a mistaken idea of colonial administration. When France first occupied Annam, he asserts, she introduced radical reforms into the administration of its internal affairs, fancying that the Annamese could be governed in the same manner as Frenchmen. The folly of this policy soon became evident, and the new policy of France is based upon the idea that native institutions should be maintained where they do not run counter to good administration. What Japan is doing in Korea is, the writer believes, what France was doing in Annam before the adoption of the new policy.

The idea that civilization and prosperity will be promoted and Japan aggrandized by the annexation is laughed at by the Russian papers. Annam is indeed a warning and Korea can no more be governed by Japanese than Annam by French Republicans. The *Novoye Vremya* is very satirical on this point and derides the Japanese official documents in which the annexation of Korea is described as advantageous to civilization in general and to the Koreans in particular. It says that Korea could get along very well without the unasked aid of Japan, and ridicules the statement that the Koreans offered no resistance to Japan's encroachments. It recalls the report published by the Japanese Government itself, which shows that since the conclusion of the war with Russia thousands of Koreans were killed in the attempt of the Japanese officials to eradicate the rebellious spirit. It concludes:

"Russian interests in Korea are so slight that our diplomacy has no excuse whatever to raise a protest. Other Governments, however, like the United States and England, have more at stake in this matter. For them the annexation of Korea is very detrimental. As far as we can judge by the facts that have come to us from the Foreign Office, there is considerable dissatisfaction in England. More serious dissatisfaction probably is to be expected in Washington. But since no one is going to declare war on account of Korea, and since there is no other means of reversing the accomplished fact, we may suppose that the whole affair will end in a few more or less cutting newspaper editorials. There is only one thing to be said about Korea now: 'Requiescat in pace.'"

The *Riech* (St. Petersburg) does not deny that the Japanese met with opposition in Korea, but explains it as follows:

"The picture of Japan's activity in Korea from 1905 to 1909 seems to differ widely according to the sources from which it is drawn. With the object of gaining the good-will of the civilized world the Japanese published and distributed widely an official account of the General-Resident from 1907 to 1909. According to that account, of course, the Japanese administration was beneficent and enlightening. The work of the administration was carefully planned and systematically carried out, and found resistance only among those who were blinded by prejudices or by their reactionary tendencies. But if we turn to the observations made by foreigners, especially Englishmen and Americans, then we obtain quite a different impression. They tell us the rule of the Japanese in Korea has brought wo and desperation to the natives, who are forcibly deprived of the very fundamentals of national existence. The truth is, however, these fundamentals really belonged to a bygone age, while the Japanese reforms, tho introduced by force, undoubtedly aim not merely at the conquest, but also at the Europeanization of the country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONDITION OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA

WOMEN in Russia among the lower orders are merely tools in their husbands' hands, and regarded as so many domestic animals, says Mr. Eugen Zabel in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin). Men have an almost unlimited power of punishing their wives. They beat and starve them, and make them do the lowest menial work. The young girls are exposed like cattle in the market to await those in want of wives. Yet, says this writer, the Russian woman is a noble and heroic creature. She is neither sprightly, like the French woman, nor thoughtful like the German, but she is intelligent, enthusiastic, and devoted to political liberty. This quality is described as follows:

"If the Russian woman of the lower order still finds herself in a state of abject submission, tho not through her own fault, a lady of the upper class has every opportunity of exhibiting all the fine qualities of her nature. It is true that she has not the airy vivacity of a French woman, nor that calm and spiritual thoughtfulness of the German which appears so plainly in her love for husband and children. Yet she is conspicuous for her great enthusiasm in espousing a lofty ideal for the political and social future of her country. Fidelity, self-sacrifice, valor are all manifested by her in seconding the efforts of the man she loves even in the severest hardships."

When Nicholas I. came to the throne an insurrection broke out in which the noblest of the land were implicated. Many rich and titled people among the crowd of conspirators were mown down by the cannon in St. Petersburg. Many rich men of rank were banished to Siberia and their wives were given liberty to be divorced from them. Most of these Russian ladies preferred to follow their husbands and "in the icy deserts of Siberia many of them died prematurely."

The femininism of the Russian women sometimes takes a more masculine direction. The suffragettes are calm, reasonable, and moderate in comparison with the Slavic femininists, for "naturally the passionate temperament of the Russian women leads them to join the revolutionary movement, with an activity which is absolutely ferocious."

But the Russian woman also directs her activity to the pursuits of civil life and the abolition of war. She is an intellectualist, a practical scientist, and a pacifist. Of this side of her character, which is as far removed from the abject degradation of the beaten wife as it is from the rage of the revolutionary fury, Mr. Zabel remarks:

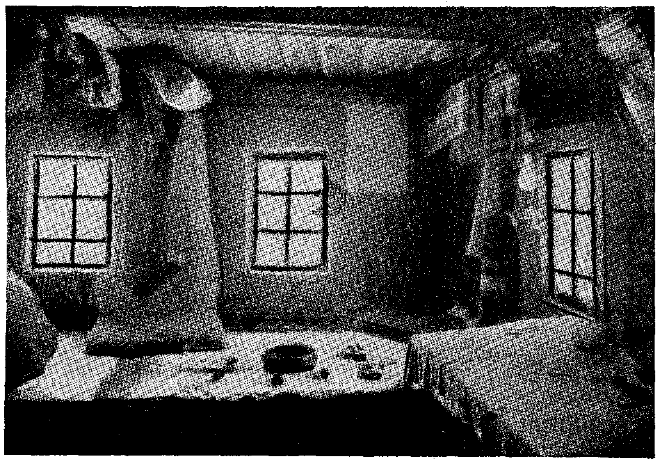
RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

The peasant women "are regarded as so many domestic animals" and the men "beat and starve them and make them do the lowest menial work."

"The most striking characteristic of the Russian woman of to-day is her desire to rival the man in all fields of social activity and to secure her independence of his authority. A vast number of women frequent the schools of the university and are found in the chemical and clinical laboratories. They submit to the severest privations and hardships in their efforts to attain a position of independence."

It is too often thought, says this writer, that Russian women are political and socialistic visionaries of the most extreme sort. It is true, he admits, that there are some who "promote with passionate and terrible relentlessness the social and revolutionary agitation of the Nihilists and live expatriated in Paris, Berlin, London, and New York." But there is another side of the picture which Mr. Zabel thus unfolds:

"The activity of the Russian woman also expands itself in the promotion of progress and peace. The Russian women of the most advanced class practise medicine, become professional nurses, build hospitals, and institute, both in the cities and the provinces of Russia, refuges for boys and girls, protectories for children, and employment agencies. The motto on their banner is 'Science and Liberty.' Their aim is to elevate the character of women in Russia. They wish to destroy the old system of feminine slavery and submission to masculine tyranny, and on its ruins to erect a new social structure radiant with the light of intellectual civilization."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.


INTERIOR OF A RUSSIAN PEASANT COTTAGE.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE ANT AS A HEALTH-BOARD AGENT

THE ANT has just been presented in an entirely new character. Of her industry no one has entertained a doubt, the sluggard having been for centuries adjured to "consider her ways and be wise." None of us has suspected, however, that these ways might include a proclivity to fight against the agents of disease and on the side of hygiene. One of our recently acquired species in the Philippines does just this type of work, as has been recently discovered by Dr. Percy L. Jones, a surgeon in the United States Army. Says *The British Medical Journal* (London):

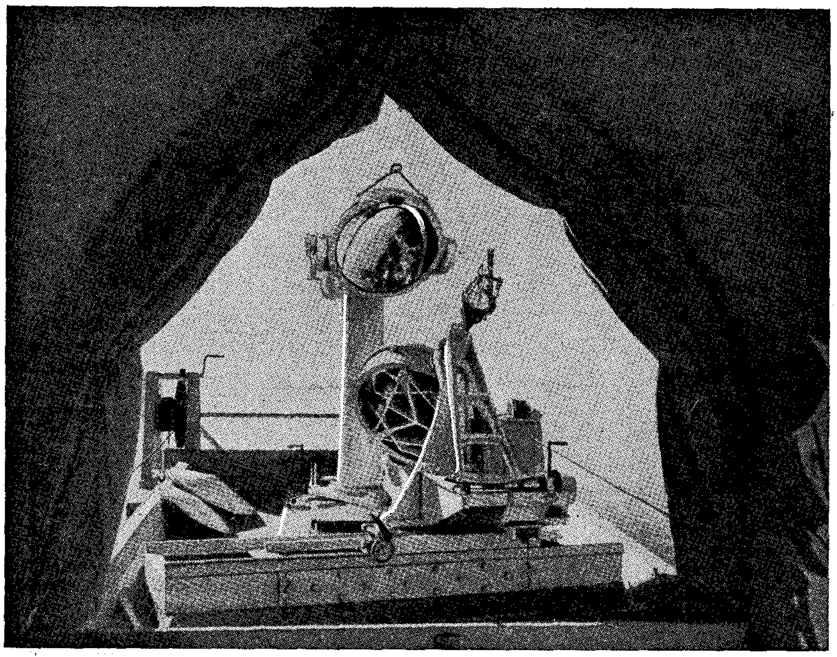
"We are beginning to hear much of the baleful activity of the fly in the dissemination of disease. Captain Jones's observations, therefore, which were made in the Philippines, come very opportunely as offering a possible remedy for an addition to the dangers which threaten human life. Having noticed that flies are comparatively rare in the Philippines, he ascertained that there is a species of ant which finds the larvæ of the fly are very much to its gastronomic taste. The way in which the ant deals with the larva is described by Captain Jones as follows:

"'Upon watching these ants attack fly larvæ, it is interesting to note that they do so in a way which proves that they are no novices at the procedure. One will attack an extremity and apparently bite it, and as soon as the larva begins to coil and makes efforts to escape, numbers of others will immediately jump upon it, and in the course of a few moments the larva will be apparently dead. I believe that the ant introduces some venom in the act of biting, formic acid in character, which preserves the larva as food until such time as the ant needs it—cans it, in other words. As soon as the struggles of the larva have ceased, they haul it off to their nests and return for others. In many instances I have seen them carry away pupæ. It will be interesting for the reader to procure a few maggots and place them over an ant-bed.'

"But what would the antivivisectionists say?

"This ant has other excellent qualities. It is said to destroy bedbugs as well as flies. It might be worth while trying it for this purpose in London.

"There is one cloud on the bright horizon of fly-destruction opened up by Captain Jones's observations. Mr. Banks, the official entomologist in the Bureau of Science in Manila, doubts whether the particular species of ant which takes this field of hygienic industry for its province is found in the United States; indeed, it does not seem to be yet classified. Captain Jones, who is evidently a practical man, has considered the expediency of introducing the Philippine ant into countries where flies are recognized as enemies to health. He thinks that further study of the insect's habits is needed before it is indiscriminately let loose everywhere on flies, for, besides its qualifications as a scavenger and as a destroyer of flies, it may have undesirable propensities, such as an inclination to consume wood and other valuable articles. We must therefore, it would seem, before calling this ant to our assistance, take heed lest we suffer the fate which has often overtaken nations which called in foreign assistance in time of invasion."



THE REFLECTING MIRRORS OF THE SNOW TELESCOPE

That catch the sun's rays and project them 95 feet to another mirror, which casts a 7-inch image of the sun, to be studied and photographed, on still another mirror 59 feet distant.

NEW IDEAS IN ASTRONOMY

ON THE summit of Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, Cal., over 6,000 feet above sea-level, is grouped a collection of costly astronomical instruments that would doubtless have been called "freaks" a few years ago. Strange as they are, they represent the latest word in astronomical construction—a breaking loose from the traditions of many years. Here we see telescopes whose tubes are horizontal and fixt, the sun's image being reflected in by a moving mirror; a telescope with no tube at all, its place being taken by a lofty steel tower of skeleton framework; and complicated spectroscopic apparatus mounted in chambers far underground. The photographic plate here has largely taken the place of the observer's eye. This observatory, which is entirely for the study of the sun, is maintained by the Carnegie Institution of Washington under the superintendence of Prof. George E. Hale, one of the most eminent of American astronomers.

Here, in August last, met the fourth International Congress for Solar Research, to attend which forty of the world's greatest students of the sun climbed above the clouds, and were rewarded by the sight of a most singular and successful battery of instruments. What foreign experts think of this characteristically American scientific plant may be seen from what Mr. C. Renaudot writes of the Congress in *La Nature* (Paris, September 3):

"The plan of the observatory is conceived in an essentially practical way; there is no architectural or decorative luxury, but good instruments, made with all the perfection possible to modern optics.

"One of the chief of these is the Snow telescope . . . which is composed of a cœlostat formed of two plane mirrors 2½ feet and 2 feet in diameter, installed on a platform at the extremity of the building that covers the telescope. The first of these, which is so mounted that the plane of its silvered surface is exactly parallel to the earth's axis and moved by clockwork, reflects the sun's rays upon the second mirror. By the action of these reflectors, the light-rays are directed to a concave mirror 2 feet in diameter, placed at a distance of 95 feet to the north of the cœlostat in a building of steel, protected from temperature variations and from all exterior perturbative influences. This mirror, in turn, projects the sun's rays to a point 59 feet away, where an image of the sun 7 inches in diameter is formed. By inclining the concave mirror at right angles this image is thrown on the slit of a spectrograph or of a large spectroheliograph.

"In the course of the last year, 1,180 photographs of the sun were taken with the spectroheliograph. The examination of these shows that the clouds or flocculi of hydrogen in the chromosphere . . . vary so swiftly in form that photographs taken at intervals of eight to ten hours are of no use in the study of the sun's rotation. These changes may be followed in detail on photographs taken at intervals of one minute.

"Another large telescope, five feet in diameter, very different from the preceding, . . . has been in service since December 13, 1908. According to circumstances, it may be used (1) as a Newtonian telescope of 25 feet focal length for direct photography or for spectroscopy . . . ; (2) as a Cassegrain telescope of 100 feet focal length, also for direct photography; (3) as a Cassegrain telescope of 80 feet focal length for spectroscopic research with a large spectrograph attached to the lower end; (4) as an elbowed Cassegrain for spectroscopic observations, with a very large spectroscope mounted on columns in an underground chamber at constant temperature. . . . Six different mirrors correspond to these various uses."

PROF. GEORGE E. HALE,

Director of the observatory on Mt. Wilson, California, maintained by the Carnegie Institution solely for the study of the sun.

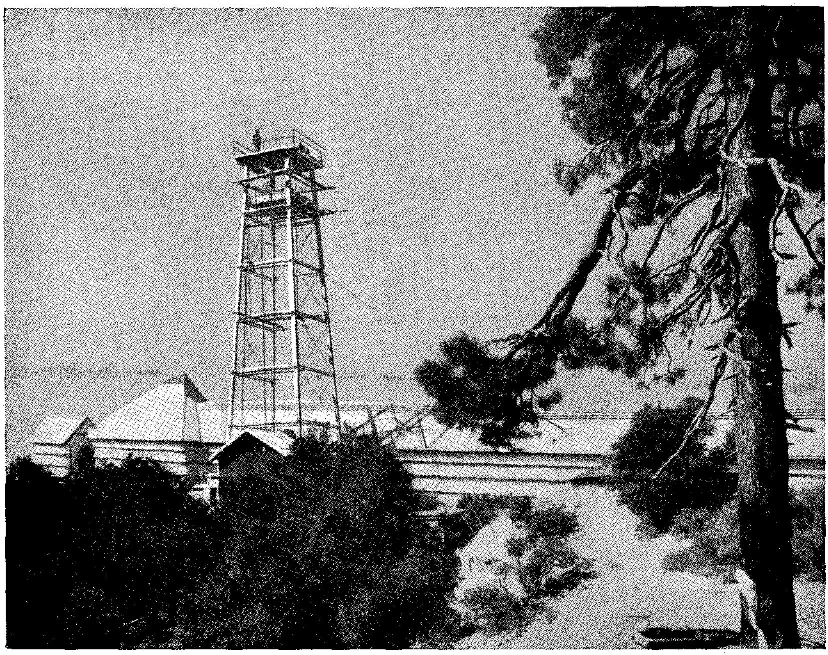
But the most interesting piece of apparatus to Mr. Renaudot was another huge solar telescope of novel design, testifying even more strongly to the skill of the American astronomer in devising instruments to meet the exacting demands of modern scientific investigation. This he describes as follows:

"The most curious apparatus of the Mount Wilson Observatory is surely the tower-telescope, in which the traditional metallic tube serving as a mount is replaced by a light steel tower, vertical and immovable, which rises 65 feet into the air. A mirror 17 inches in diameter, mounted as a cœlostat on the platform at the top, carried on rails so that it may move north and south, and actuated by clockwork which causes it to follow the apparent path of the sun, reflects the rays of light to a second mirror of elliptical shape, which sends back the light vertically through a lens of 60 feet focal length, directed toward the zenith. The image of the sun, so formed at a point about five feet above the ground-level, falls on the slit of a spectrograph, passing through which the rays reach another lens placed in an underground chamber 30 feet beneath the lower and encounter a Rowland grating immediately below. Finally, the light traverses an object-glass which forms the image of the spectrum at the focus of the spectrograph, where it is photographed. . . . . . .

"The advantages presented by this new kind of vertical fixt telescope are, it would appear, so considerable that the Carnegie Institution is now engaged in the erection of a second similar one, still more colossal, whose steel tower, measuring about 165 feet in height, will be totally enclosed in a second tower, which protects it from the wind and assures it absolute stability.

"The summit, to which an elevator will lead, will be covered with a dome, which will shelter the cœlostat and other parts of the apparatus. The combined spectrograph and spectroheliograph, of 75 feet focal length, will be set up in an underground chamber 78 feet deep, so that the whole structure will be not less than 240 feet high!

"This wonderful installation will be completed by a gigantic reflector 8 feet 4 inches in diameter and 2 feet thick, with 50 feet focal length, the gift of Mr J. D. Hooker, who has already given more than $45,000 for the realization of this monster mirror."



THE TUBELESS TOWER-TELESCOPE.

Rising 65 feet into the air, with mirrors at the top which throw the light upon a lens in an underground chamber 30 feet below the surface.

IS ELECTRICITY CHEAPER THAN OIL?

WHILE this may seem an idle question to those who have always regarded electricity as an expensive luxury, yet a good case for an affirmative answer is made out by *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, October) by calculating the cost on a basis of candle-power and taking into account effective distribution. Says this paper:

"Do you remember grandmother's kindly dictum? 'Better light the oil lamp, dear. It is cheaper.' There was reason for it, coming in the bygone years when everything electrical was much dearer than now and when even rough figuring showed that lighting by oil lamps was cheaper than by incandescents. Since that time the cost of current has steadily decreased, but thanks to the Standard Oil Company the price of oil has also gone down, so how do the two compare now?

"In grandmother's day the comparison was merely as to the amount of light obtained at the lamp at the same cost, for the use of reflecting and diffusing mediums was then practically unknown. To-day all logical comparisons must be as to the effective lighting on tables, counters, desks, or in show-windows; in other words, what comparative illumination can be obtained from each illuminant for the same money?

"Theoretically, according to one of our leading authorities on illumination, Dr. Louis Bell, a gallon of the highest grade of kerosene burned in the most improved type of lamp will give 800 candle hours, which means that it will supply a 20 candle-power lamp for 40 hours. To obtain the same 20 candle-power in a tungsten lamp (requiring 25 watts) for the 40 hours would take 40 times 25 watt-hours, or just a kilowatt hour. Therefore a gallon of the best kerosene can give theoretically as much light as a kilowatt-hour of current. In practise the common grades of oil fall from 10 to 30 per cent. shy of the best grade, so that it will take about 1¼ gallons of oil to equal a kilowatt-hour of current in the light obtained at the lamp."

But when it comes to effective light at the places where it is needed, the writer goes on to say, a 20-candle oil lamp is by no means equal to a 20-candle-power incandescent. The large oil reservoir and chimney are always in the way, and interfere with the effective use of reflectors. On the other hand, tungsten lamps may be used in any position, and by reflectors the useful illumination may easily be twice that from oil lamps of the same candle-power. In some classes of work such as show-window lighting, the proportion is as high as four to one. We read further:

"Allowing for the commercial kerosene, which is below the grade on which Dr. Bell based his figures, this means that it will take anywhere from 2½ to 5 gallons of oil to give the same illumination as a kilowatt-hour of current. Thus at Chicago, where kerosene retails at 13 cents per gallon, oil lamps would be effectively as cheap as the incandescents if the current for different classes of indoor lighting costs from 32½ to 65 cents per kilowatt-hour, or an average of perhaps 40 cents. As a matter of fact it costs less than a third of this rate, so that even the much less efficient carbon filament lamps figure out cheaper in service than kerosene lamps.

"Besides, the incandescent lamps can be instantly turned on and off, thus saving wasteful times of burning, and they do not have the other annoying features of the kerosene lamp: the labor of cleaning and filling lamps, the difficulty of keeping them from smoking if exposed to drafts, the fire risk in lighting them, the vitiation of the air both by the smell or fumes and by consuming oxygen, or the much greater radiation of heat (for what is the ordinary oil stove but an overgrown kerosene lamp?). If the lighting costs were equal, these objections would count seriously against the kerosene lamp, but with our modern high-efficiency incandescent lamps we have so far outstript the oil in economy of operation that we can simply disregard its handicaps and look upon it merely as an interesting, but now outgrown factor in the historical development of illuminants."

"NEWSPAPER SCIENCE"

A SEVERE criticism of the methods of the daily press in handling medical news is made as a leading editorial by *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis). The same criticism has been made with regard to the treatment of other sciences. Medical news, we are told, is usually inaccurate, unintelligible, and handled by persons ignorant of the subject-matter. Says the writer:

"Powerful as is the influence of newspapers on the thought and evolution of a people, serious attention should be given to the careless way in which medical items are handled. Every physician can recall countless cases when his patients or friends have consulted him as to the accuracy of newspaper reports of medical news. We learn of cancer cures galore, to which the names of eminent scientists are appended in the same free manner as the names of the socially prominent are attached to the list of those present at certain functions; we read with grim delight the unconscious humor of most of the attempts of the lay press to enlighten their readers on the progress of medical science. Yet no criticism can be made of the object of these attempts. The lay world is rightly interested in medicine, and the greater this interest, the better chance has preventive medicine of carrying out its policies of improvement to the general health; consequently there should be means of dissemination of medical knowledge to the public, and no vehicle can carry this burden so well or so thoroughly as the daily newspapers. But in questions involving medical news, either of a purely scientific nature, or of more general worldly interest, the truth must be handled without gloves; half a truth is quite unpardonable, and an exaggerated or misinterpreted statement is too misleading to be other than harmful.

"We grant then, that medical news should be distributed by the daily papers, yet we criticize severely the methods of the papers in handling such news. It stands against reason that a person unacquainted with medical literature can be equipped to write articles on medical subjects that shall truthfully give the news the article wishes to convey; . . . Medical material must be written, or supervised, by a medical man, and if our criticism so far has been destructive, we offer a constructive conception of cooperation between the papers and the profession. Whether it be possible for a newspaper to include on its staff a medical editor, either consulting or active, we can not say, but if such a person on the staff were made responsible for the accuracy of all medical items, the paper would subserve its function of purveyor of news in a manner decidedly to its own advantage, and to the better interest of the public. In addition to this arrangement, medical articles on timely topics could be furnished the dailies by the local medical societies, among whose members surely some one can be found gifted with the art of writing naturally, unintelligible matter in an interesting manner. Perhaps no better reference to the value of this arrangement can be made than by recalling Dr. Woods Hutchinson's articles, the material of which is always good, and the style unusually pointed."

HARM DONE BY DAZZLING LIGHT

IT IS COMING to be recognized that dazzling sources of light are more than merely annoying—they are injurious to the eyesight, and lead to blindness. All light should be diffused before it reaches the eye, which should never gaze directly at a small, brilliant source like an incandescent filament. Says an editorial writer in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, October):

"The wonder is that the nuisance has been tolerated in this country so long. In Europe they do some things much better, and street lighting is one of them; the atrocity of the unshaded arc was never tolerated there.

"The automobile has introduced a new factor in street traffic, and, as it has not only come to stay but is unquestionably bound to increase rapidly for many years to come, a consideration of the necessities of automobile traffic is an important factor in all considerations pertaining to streets and highways. A case was recently reported where an automobile had a rear-end collision with a wagon ahead, throwing the driver some 75 feet to his death, the chauffeur claiming that he could not see ahead of him on account of being blinded by an electric lamp. Of course, the chauffeur should have recognized the fact that he could not see beyond this dazzling light source, and kept his speed down to a safe rate; but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the dazzling light was responsible for the accident.

"Another accident in the same city, and occurring at nearly the same time, also cost a life. A trolley-car passing one of the parks ran over a pedestrian who happened to be crossing in the shadow of a tree, the motorman's eyes being so dazzled by the bright spot of illumination immediately in front of him that he could not discern objects in the shadow ahead.

"The time has now come when unshaded or bare light-sources should not be tolerated, even in exterior illumination. It has been shown time and again that, so far as actual vision is concerned, there is a decided gain by equipping a light-source with a diffusing globe, or otherwise hiding its direct rays from the eye. Simply because there may be some additional expense in maintaining the necessary diffusing or shading apparatus, and that there is actually some absorption of light, is no longer a sufficient excuse for the dangerous annoyance of unshaded light-sources."

In a general way, the writer goes on, it has been known for a long time that the loss of light occasioned by diffusing globes is far more than compensated for by the increase in physiological effect. This important point has now been scientifically investigated, and the writer tells us that the results will astonish even those who have been familiar with the general effect. In other words, the loss of visual perception occasioned by glare is far greater than has been suspected. To quote further:

"A great deal of legislation has been proposed and many legal regulations enacted governing automobile traffic. Streets and highways are made for the use of the people, with whatever means of locomotion may be most convenient and practical; and, while such regulations for different sorts of traffic are necessary in order to protect the rights of all, the people engaged in such traffic have a perfect right to demand that the streets and highways themselves shall be equipped in the best possible manner for their use.

"Some clever official in a Western city conceived a brilliant and simple plan for preventing automobiles from speeding in its suburban streets. He constructed transverse raised ridges across the streets at frequent intervals, like those on country roads known as 'thank-you-ma'ams.' If these were run over at what was considered undue speed, the jar on the automobile would be such as to induce the driver to keep his speed down to the desired rate. The injuring of a machine by this device was the occasion of a suit brought against the city for damages, with a verdict for the plaintiff. As a result the street was at once leveled to its original condition, which illustrates the point that we are making—namely, that the streets are made for use by everybody, and those who use them have a right to demand every condition of safety and convenience that it is practicable to provide.

"Before leaving this subject, however, a word as to the nuisance of the average automobile headlights will not be amiss.

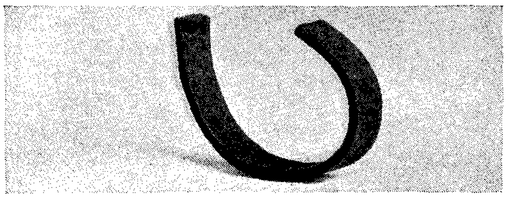
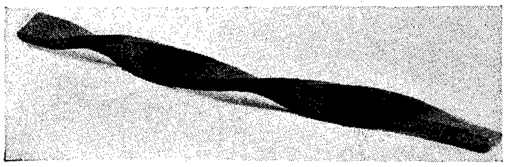


FIG. 1.—A QUARTER-INCH STRIP BENT COLD IN A CIRCLE.



By courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

FIG. 2.—SAME MATERIAL TWISTED COLD.

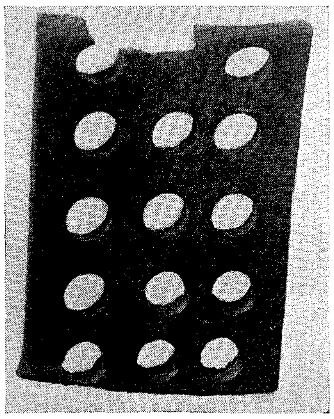


FIG. 3.—HOLES PUNCHED THROUGH A PIECE HALF AN INCH THICK.

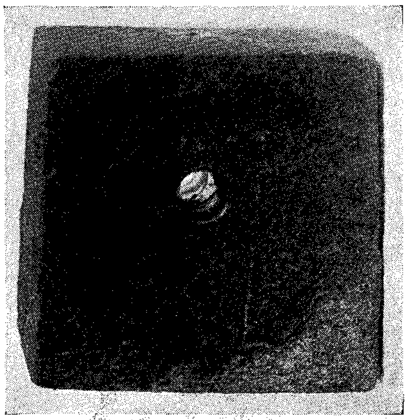


FIG. 4.—A BLOCK OF CONVERTED STEEL WITH A HOLE DRILLED THROUGH IT.

SOME OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF "CONVERTED STEEL."

These are generally search-lights of no mean proportions, and to look one in the face is to dazzle the eyes to practical blindness so far as vision at the time is concerned. The fault is the more inexcusable because it is unnecessary. It would be a very simple matter to construct the head-lights so that they would throw their light on the pavement or roadway equally well without throwing it up where it would strike the eyes of others using the highway."

A NEW MATERIAL—CONVERTED STEEL

A NEW iron alloy called "converted steel" has recently been placed on the market and is said to have many valuable qualities, tho it may be produced at about the same price as ordinary malleable iron. A writer in *The Iron Age* (New York, September 22) tells us that the details of the manufacture of this metal are withheld and that the material used in the mixture and the process of annealing are kept secret.

The mixture, of which charcoal pig-iron is the chief ingredient, is melted in an air furnace, and the most important part of the manufacture, the annealing, is done in a muffle furnace, differing radically from the annealing process used by malleable-iron foundries. It is much shorter, taking but three days. He goes on:

"The properties of this metal resemble very closely the open-hearth steel casting, the tensile strength being from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds in excess of malleable iron. The elongation, however, will greatly exceed that of either the malleable iron or the average steel casting. This metal being soft is very easily machined. It is claimed to be uniform all through, containing no hard spots, such as are usually found in the larger sections of malleable iron, and does not contain blowholes so prevalent in cast steel. Any defect in converted steel will show on the surface, so there is not a large labor loss by encountering blowholes when machine work is nearly completed.

"The segregation in this metal, it is said, does not affect the casting as in cast steel, and castings with sharp corners and deep pockets can be made perfect as a solid piece, thereby making these points as strong as any other part of the casting. Castings can be made from this metal weighing up to 1,200 pounds and of up to 6-inch section. Owing to the short annealing process, deliveries can be made within one week from receipt of patterns. . . . . . .

"That the metal is extremely tough can be seen by the illustrations. Fig. 1 shows a ¼-inch piece bent cold in a circle, Fig. 2 shows a piece of the same size twisted cold, Fig. 3 shows a piece of ½-inch metal with several ⅝-inch holes punched through it cold, and Fig. 4 shows a piece of this metal 5 inches square with a ¾-inch hole drilled through it. From the above it can be readily seen that this material can be used for any purpose for which malleable or cast steel is at present used, and it is also to some extent superseding the use of drop forgings."

TO PUT THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE

ONE OF the most pressing problems of industrial education is the placing of the finished product. The world is full of square pegs in round holes and the reverse—lawyers who should have been mechanics and mechanics who would make better farmers. No complete recipe for mending this state of things is at hand, but there is no doubt that our schools might do more toward bettering it than they are doing. Says a writer in *The American Machinist* (New York, September 15):

"Teachers have an excellent opportunity to watch the natural tendencies and capacities of scholars. And tho it is not distinctly their province to do so, they can do much toward helping young men in the selection of a suitable vocation. And this is largely the difference between good work and inefficiency.

"We have a case in mind where a boy was struggling with mechanics in a night-school and making very little progress. The teacher sized up the situation, knew of a good opportunity to learn to be a cook on board a steamer, and the boy took up the suggestion. He made a good cook and is earning better pay than he ever would as a machinist.

"If we could weed out the men who are working as machinists but who would make better carpenters, barbers, coachmen, or engineers, and be happier doing it, the efficiency of the trade, as a whole, would be increased. But unless we replenished the supply with misfits in other trades, who ought to have been machinists, our supply of men would run short.

"We talk much about the efficiency of the men in a shop as a whole, but this depends on the efficiency of the individual. This in turn depends on whether he is fitted for the work and likes it, or whether he runs a planer because he had to find something and that was the first job that came handy.

"We must not expect perfect men. If we did, most of us would be out of a job. But we can come nearer the goal of increasing efficiency by using as much care as possible in helping the boy get started in the line of work that interests him. Altho he may not realize it, it takes a big difference in salary to make up for an uncongenial occupation, and even then there is a lurking feeling of unhappiness that some never get over.

"Teachers, parents, and employers will do well to try to find out what work interests a boy and to refrain from trying to make him follow certain lines against his will. It is better to be a good chauffeur than a poor lawyer, or to be a really good farmer than a third-rate tool-maker. And it is a business proposition to every one concerned, for when a man likes his work, he does it better and gets more out of life generally."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FATHER VAUGHAN IN NEW YORK

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN, of London, continues to express his belief in the decay of Protestantism. Following upon his recent utterances along this line in Montreal during the sessions of the Eucharistic Congress, he preaches at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, in initiating the services attendant upon the consecration of that edifice. Father Vaughan begins very astutely by citing a Protestant Episcopal bishop on Protestantism's decay, remarking that the bishop goes beyond anything he ever said in that direction.

Copyrighted by Lafayette.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN,

Who takes an American Protestant bishop for his authority that Protestantism is "dying after 300 years of senile decay."

Despite this, his observations have not been allowed to pass without Protestant protest, and, in short, the English priest who stirred all London by his attacks upon the follies of the "smart set" in his sermons at his Farm Street church, is not departing from our shores without something of the same sensational success. The daily press quote his sermons and addresses in large part; that which contained his references to "Protestant decay" runs as follows:

> "A month ago, in Canada, I spoke of those churches outside the Catholic Church as wanting life and energy, and the whole of Protestant Canada rose up to tear to pieces, not my argument, but my own wretched self. It did not interest me; but what does interest me is what I read in the paper this morning. The Protestant Bishop Sellew, of Jamestown, N. Y., what does he say? He says that the spirit of Protestantism is in decay. He tells us, if he is reported fairly, that it is an expiring religion; and he seems almost to invite us to give it a respectable funeral.
>
> "I never ventured to say as much as the Protestant bishop has said. With some hesitancy I suggested that a little life was needed; and he comes forth and proclaims from the housetop that the religion of which he is bishop is dying after 300 years of senile decay.
>
> "My brethren, we have to be manly. We have to face these things and not be afraid of one another, but to say the thing that is straight, and to go the way that is straight, and furiously to uphold the thing that is straight. I am proud of Bishop Sellew for striking his note of warning; for if in the alarm bell there is a note in its vibrating air that men, hearing it, may look to their spiritual whereabouts, and whether they belong to the Church or whether they are outside of the Church, or whether they are in the porch of the Church; that they may look to see if their religion is vital and vitalizing energy; if it is an entity that is making for life or a microbe fastening on them for death.
>
> "My beloved brothers and sisters, redeemed with me by the precious blood of the Son of God, we can not afford to compromise, to minimize, to temporize, when we are speaking about the things for which Jesus Christ fought, and bled, and died.
>
> "It is well for those who are yet on the pilgrimage of life to look at the parting of the ways and to read the sign-posts telling which is the way to Catholicism and which the road to agnosticism. Brethren, get your route ticket for the up line; leave the down line alone. Take care that at the close of the journey of life you slow into the right terminus, for there is no returning."

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association, convening on the day following Father Vaughan's sermon, passed the following resolution, made public by its secretary, Rev. Lewis W. Barney:

> "*Resolved*, That this association repudiates the statement quoted by the Rev. Father Vaughan in this city, to the effect that Protestantism in America is dying, and combats his assertion that Catholicism is the only hope of the American Republic.
>
> "In an hour when we desire the fullest cordiality of Catholics and Protestants toward each other, we would merely mention Father Vaughan's utter unfamiliarity with American conditions—being a foreigner and having arrived here but two days ago—and we would cite as samples of Roman-Catholic influence in elevating countries where that Church has long had absolute domination, the conditions in Spain and France, and South American nations, and in Italy, until Mazzini and Victor Immanuel secured civil liberty and ushered in the modern and better Italy by fighting and triumphing over the papal power.
>
> "Our nation was born a Protestant nation, several of the original thirteen colonies being exclusively Protestant, and has attained its present high place as a Protestant nation, and until the Roman Church can cite some nation that has arisen under Catholicism as rapidly and gloriously as ours, Father Vaughan's pronunciamento needs no refutation."

Father Vaughan's opportunity for rebuttal came at the occasion of a lecture he delivered in Brooklyn on "Joan of Arc." His reported words were these:

> "I have been excommunicated by the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Greater New York. They say I gave out a pronunciamento about the United States, altho I have been only two days here. And before they began their excommunication of me they give out a pronunciamento about Spain and the countries of South America in which hardly one of them ever spent two hours. Again they condemn me as unfit to speak about Protestantism in the United States, because I arrived only a few days ago, and they let Bishop Sellew escape—the Protestant bishop whom I quoted and who, if I am rightly informed, arrived here not two days, or two years, but twenty years ago.
>
> "But what is more important than all this, when I spoke about Protestantism being in decay I was speaking of Protestantism as a spiritual power—as a power capable of building up a spiritually, supernaturally-minded people, as a power capable of erecting a temple to God in the human soul. But the ministers say to me: 'Look at this great and glorious Republic. Have you seen its skyscrapers, its railroads, its bridges, its halls of commerce?'
>
> "But I reply: 'Gentlemen, what proof is there in all this—that Protestantism is a living spiritual power?' Why, the deader it is as a spiritual power the more likely are all these material things to be accomplished. The deader it is the more awake are human ambitions and human

passions to go forward in the lines of material progress and to build mansions here on earth and make them scoff at mansions in heaven.

"The Presbyterian ministers fling down a challenge to me and ask me to show them a nation that Catholicism has built up commercially. That is not the question. Christ did not found his Church to be a chamber of commerce or an exchange in Wall Street. He drove the buyers and sellers out of the temple. But let me send a challenge to the ministers' association. I say to them: 'Show me a nation that Protestantism has built up spiritually, a nation where Protestantism has developed reverence for authority, where it has kept down the number of divorces and racial suicide.' When the Presbyterian ministers show me that Protestantism in the United States is a vital force in combating these evils and in building up respect and reverence for law and authority, I will take back what I said and I will ask Bishop Sellew to do the same.

"But before I take leave of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association and go back to my own country, where with my own eyes I can daily witness Protestantism, let me tell the association that there was a time when Italy, France, and Spain were great and prosperous nations and when the South American Republics, if not great, were at least happy nations, and this was at a time that in those countries the Catholic Church was free."

NO METHODIST DISTRESS IN IOWA

BISHOP HAMILTON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is amused by a recent press dispatch sent out from Iowa to the effect that fifty-seven clergymen had resigned from the Upper Iowa Methodist Conference because they found they could not live on their salaries. He thinks the man who wrote the dispatch confused his religious column with a pickle advertisement. It seems that Bishop Hamilton presided over this particular conference, so he was in a pretty good position to know what happened, and he remarks: "Our preachers never get more than they deserve, but that men in this wealthy State of Iowa are quitting the ministry because they do not find enough to eat is a 'Boston notion.'" As the Bishop preached in Boston many years in his younger days, he is no doubt familiar with the notions he speaks of. The only basis he finds for the dispatch is the fact that there were more preachers than churches, so that many could not find places and were loaned to other denominations, a state of things just the contrary of what the dispatch would indicate. In a breezy and optimistic letter to *Zion's Herald* (Methodist, Boston) the Bishop writes:

"It has been said in my hearing many times when visiting Iowa, that there are as many Methodists in Iowa as there are communicants in all the other denominations taken together. I know that nearly one-twentieth of all the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over the world are to be found in Iowa, and notwithstanding the nearly 'standstill' of the population because of Westward emigration, there is a gain in the State, after removals and deaths, of nearly a thousand members during the last year. There are nearly three thousand students in Methodist colleges.

"There are more than one thousand Methodist preachers in the four annual conferences. When this conference adjourns I will have appointed nearly five hundred preachers to charges in the two conferences that I will have then held in the State.

"In the Des Moines Conference I found more preachers than there were churches, and I had to bring a half-dozen of them away with me in the hope of finding appointments for them in this conference. I found nearly or quite a dozen new men on the ground when I arrived here, seeking admission to this Upper Iowa Conference, and I shall not be able to find a single vacancy for one of the men who came with me; and this after we have consented to supply three or four of the other denominations which have sent to me in the two conferences for men to 'fill their vacant pulpits.' . . . . . .

"The advertisement this 'bit of news' has given this conference has brought me enough applicants who wish to come to this 'poverty-stricken territory' and take the vacant places, to supply all the Methodist churches in Boston. I am appointing a number of young men who have graduated in the Boston School of Theology. I have yet to hear of one who is a 'quitter.'"

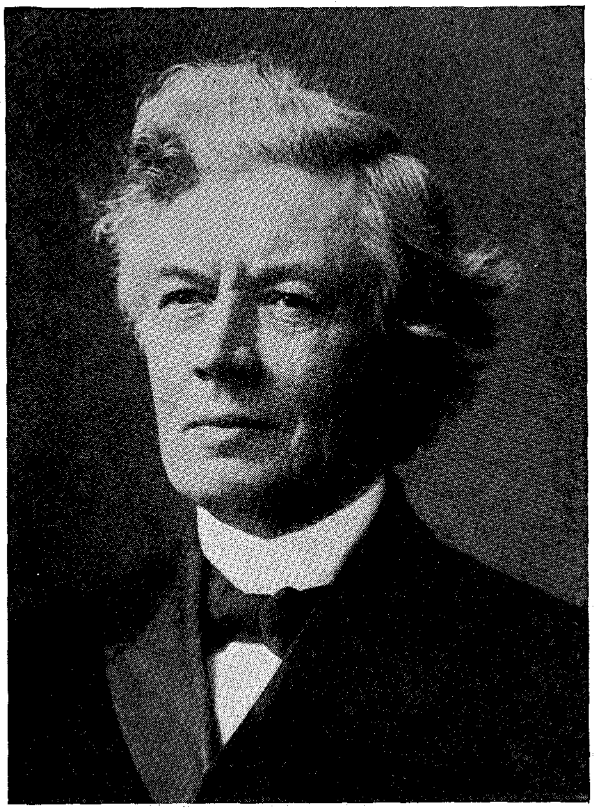
It still remains a fact, however, that clerical salaries are as a rule far below the mark thought worthy of this high calling. Testimony is borne to this by several Church papers, inspired by the Iowa press dispatch, which seems to have reflected conditions pretty much everywhere except in the spot it aimed to describe. *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto), for example, observes:

"A news dispatch, for the reliability of which we would not care to vouch, tells us that some fifty-seven Methodist preachers in one conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have resigned, or are about to resign, on the plea that they can not live upon the salaries they receive. We do not know anything about the truthfulness of this story, but we do know that in all too many of our Canadian Methodist parsonages our preachers are altogether too near to the line where the expenditure exceeds the income. In such a case, what is an honest man to do?

"Most of our preachers have entered the ministry, as they believe, at the call of God. With them, as with St. Paul, it has been, 'Wo is me, if I preach not the gospel,' and in face of great discouragement, and in spite of all the lure of more profitable occupations, they have refused to quit the field in which they believe they have been placed by the divine Master himself. And in this belief they have been willing to endure hardness, they have been willing to wear poorer clothes and buy fewer books, humbly deeming that the Lord had called them to this very thing.

"And if they were now ministering to poor men, who could not afford to adequately support the gospel, or if they were toiling in a field where there were few Christians, and where the withdrawal of the minister would practically mean the wiping out of the church, the case would be vastly different.

"But when a man is ministering to a people, the majority of whom have more of this world's goods than he, and some of them vastly more; and when he knows that there are some hundreds of members, and among them perhaps a score who are well fitted by nature and grace to keep the church alive, and when he finds himself on such a field, unable to meet the proper claims upon him without going into debt, is it any wonder if he asks himself whether God really intends him to abide in such a calling?"



BISHOP JOHN W. HAMILTON,

Who says that the report that fifty-seven ministers resigned from the Iowa Conference brought him "enough applicants who wish to come to the 'poverty-stricken' territory to take the vacant places and supply all the Methodist churches in Boston."

"MISERIFIC" CHURCH MUSIC

THE INVENTOR of the term "miserific" as applied to church music describes himself as "a musicianly minister." One scarcely goes astray in the meaning of his word, tho he provides against such a possibility by explaining that he means music "that produces misery in those who hear it." And that quality in church music which is described as the "tremolo" is declared the worst affliction of any which contributes to the discomfort of worshipers. This minister, who probably numbers himself among the sufferers, thinks to assist in banishing the bad habit, by telling how it originated "in senility." This he does, in *The Westminster* (Philadelphia), by quoting the authority of the great French singing master, Manuel Garcia, who regarded it "an abomination." The story is this:

"There was at one time an eminent vocalist worshiped by the Parisian public. His voice was beautiful in quality, faultless in intonation, and absolutely steady in emission. At last, however, he began to grow old. With increasing years the voice commenced to shake. But he was a great artist. Realizing that the tremolo was a fault, but one which could not then be avoided, he brought his mind to bear upon the problem before him. As a result, he adopted a style of song in which he had to display an intense emotion throughout. Since in life the voice trembles at such moments, he was able to hide his failing in this way by a quality of voice which appeared natural to the situation. The Parisians did not grasp the workings of his brain and the clever way in which he had hidden his fault. They only heard that in every song he sang his voice trembled. At once, therefore, they concluded that if so fine an effect could be obtained, it was evidently something to be imitated. Hence the singers deliberately began to cultivate the tremolo. The custom grew and grew until it became almost a canon of French singing."

The writer proceeds with some observations, scientific and reminiscent, which state most of the case for and against this vocal eccentricity:

"The tremolo in an organ is pleasing and effective if there be not too much of it—which there often is. It is produced, not by steady air pressure, but by interrupted air pressure, or air waves passing from the bellows through the pipes. The sounds, however, are always 'on the key.' But the human bellows, the lungs, have not the mechanism to produce such air waves. Vocal tremolo is produced by muscular or nervous action, or both, in the larynx, shortening and lengthening the vocal cords, which change in length involves a constant change of key.

"Yet it must be confest that in *solo* singing, where the sentiment of hymn or song seems to call for it, a slight trembling of voice, as expressive of emotion, is impressive and pleasing; but where it is done merely mechanically, in cold blood, and almost constantly, as is often now the case, it is far, very far, otherwise. But when a tremolo *quartet* gets in its work, each singer by a separate and constant change of key contributing to a conglomerate quadruplex discord—ah! that produces misery! Its effect upon one with aural delicacy is enough to cover this whole page with horrific exclamation-points.

"Some one has characterized tremolo singers as distressingly afflicted with ataxia of the vocal cords; another, as having a 'loose valve in the throat'; another, as belonging to 'the ague squad.'

"A recent visitor at *The Westminster* 'Open Hearth' expresses the feeling of not a few when he says: 'I was present at the church funeral of a good millionaire. They had a "crack" quartet and all four had the "wobbles"; and as they could not wobble in unison they wobbled independently. At no moment, after initial tones, were they all on the one key, and at every moment some of them were off the key. It was hair-raising; but it was a very Eiffel Tower of "high art," I suppose. I verily believe if I had been in that casket I would have been uncontrollably tempted to get out and throw at the singers something harder than the flowers on the coffin. Oh, it was just awful. And that kind of music is rendered, or rended, every Sunday, and more.'"

With the tremolo style of singing "goes a mal-enunciation of words that renders them unintelligible." Some one has phrased it, "inarticulate smudges of sound." More:

"St. Paul says, 'In the church I would rather speak five words with my understanding than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue'; and he puts singing with the spirit and the understanding in the same category with praying with the spirit and the understanding. Song words should be understandable no less than prayer words. Some one has recorded a singer's 'Ye tnightly pi tchmy moving ten ta da ysmar chneare rome,' as a rendering of Montgomery's 'Yet nightly pitch my moving tent a day's march nearer home!'

"How much of solo and quartet—less of chorus—singing is in an unknown tongue! Singing evangelists—like Bliss, McGranahan, Sankey, Alexander, and others—have been such powerful coadjutors of the evangelistic preacher because of their musical elocution, the sentiments they have sung being comprehended as well as tho the words had been simply spoken, utterance being reenforced with the power of melody. And why should it not be so in all church singing?

"Recently hearing what is reputed to be the best quartet (tremolo) in a great city, scarcely could be discerned a word as belonging to the English language; and when the vigorous anthem was ended, there came to mind a scene in the experience of St. Paul at Ephesus: 'And when the uproar was ceased,' and also a couplet from Holmes's 'The Music-Grinders';

And silence, like a poultice came
To heal the blows of sound.

"Such an auricular assault made me miserable."

TEACHING CHILDREN THE OLD TESTAMENT

IF CHILDREN are to be taught anything concerning Old-Testament history, the teacher need not worry himself and them by trying to make everything fit squarely with modern historical criticism. So speaks Sir Oliver Lodge in a little work named "Parent and Child," which is a treatise on the moral and religious education of children. In cases where historic verity is not of the essence of the matter, like incidents in the lives of Noah, Daniel, and Job, it is better, he thinks, that they be presented as history. If for a time children "take unquestioningly as history narratives which belong to a different category, no harm is done." The youth of the race doubtless did the same, and Professor Lodge thinks that "evolutionally children should in such matters go through the phases of the past, and their course need not be hurried." He writes:

"To confuse them with rationalistic interpretation and criticism, to superpose modern explanatory conceptions on the plain tale of a mythology, at least to insist on such explanations prematurely, may be iconoclastic and rather stupid. There is plenty of the only truth of value in ancient and long-surviving legends—else they would not have survived.

"The histories of the Creation and the Fall of Man, properly understood, are legends of profound truth—truth to human nature—and it is only a shallow sciolism that has tried to place them in the region of things that must be questioned. Works of art are not to be scrutinized in terms of a rigid literalness; in these matters it is preeminently true that the letter killeth, the spirit giveth life. The whole truth in such matters is far beyond us, even yet. We are still developing, still only in the morning of the times. Read in the light of evolution, and with a developed historical sense, the literature of the growth of humanity toward a worthy conception of Deity—a conception always growing but still infinitely and forever below reality—the record of its early struggles and mistakes and well-meant gropings after truth, especially the history of the religious development of that people whose instinct for religion blossomed and bore fruit even in the darkest ages of mankind, is full of interest and instruction. Read as an infallible theological treatise concerning the varying ways of God to man—it is confusing, puzzling, and immoral. Read as a history of the developing response of man to God—its misconceptions are pathetic, its inspirations are sublime. Here we have utterances of the wise and illuminated among mankind, embedded in a most human document, and preserved for us in splendid language by the devoted labors of scholars of many periods; a rich inheritance which we owe to the loving care of our fathers, and which it is our duty to hand down to our children as a birthright of which no trivial bickerings, no sectarian differences and illiteracy, should be allowed to deprive them."

LETTERS AND ART

MAETERLINCK'S "BLUEBIRD"

"THE BLUEBIRD," after winging its flight from Paris to St. Petersburg, from thence to London, has now alighted in New York. It sprung from the brain of Maurice Maeterlinck, but did not pause to show itself to the French people—perhaps because people of Southern climes take less kindly to fantasy than those of more Northern countries. By this token the play should succeed at the New Theater, where it forms the first offering of the second dramatic season. At St. Petersburg its success is said to have been enormous and not less than thirty-nine companies are now playing it in Russia; in London it ran six months. With our own critics it is apparently succeeding according to their personal temperaments and previous degrees of "reading up" in the French and English versions of Maeterlinck's drama, which have long been published. The same sort of make-believe spirit is called upon as happens with "Peter Pan" and other fairy plays, and critics in such instances are given less their own way in settling the destinies of plays than in the routine sort that fill our theaters ordinarily. The critic of the New York *Evening Post* remarks that "at a period when the stage is almost wholly surrendered to inane trivialities, maudlin, foolish, or indecent sentiment, mechanical melodrama, and other forms of tiresome incompetency, the New Theater presents a work which both young and old can find rare entertainment, without fear of contamination or loss of self-respect." Here is the story in briefest form from the same writer:

MYTYL, TYLTYL AND THE FAIRY BERYLUNE

The two children who were sent by the old fairy wife in search of the bluebird. A scene in Maeterlinck's play at the New Theater.

> "Nearly everybody knows, by this time, how *Tyltyl* and *Mytyl*, the wood-cutter's children, fell asleep and how, in their dreams, they were sent to search for the bluebird—which is the symbol of happiness—by the fairy *Berylune*; how they held the magic diamond which enabled them to recognize and converse with the souls of things, and how with *Tylo* the dog, *Tylette* the cat, *Light*, *Bread*, *Fire*, *Milk*, and *Water* for their companions, they made their memorable pilgrimage. The mere enumeration of their adventures would be tedious—while a description of them would be equivalent to a reprint of the play. In a visit to their departed grandparents they discover that the dead still live in the memory of their survivors; from *Night* they learn that *Light* (typifying intelligence) is the bitter foe and conqueror of all superstitions and diseases, and that most of the happiness, fed on moonbeams, will not bear the light of day. When they train the magic diamond upon the churchyard, they discover that the graves are empty, and that the dust of their occupants has been transmuted into flowers. In the Kingdom of the Future they hold converse with the spirits of the children yet to be born, and are told how each of them has his own appointed destiny and is subject to the irrevocable will of *Life* and *Time*. As a fruit of their general experience, they learn that happiness is everywhere, if you know how to look for it, that it may be found and lost and then recaptured, and that it consists mainly in the application of the Golden Rule. Those who probe the Maeterlinckian philosophy too deeply will find it rather gloomy in its fatalistic spirit and its blank outlook, but most theatergoers, while under the spell of his poetic fancy, will not trouble themselves greatly on this score."

There is an assumption in nearly every account that those who do not see the play will read it. The latter will of course not be among the "stuffy people" of whom Mr. Warren, of the New York *Tribune*, speaks:

> "There are some stuffy persons who will need to have the symbolism of 'The Bluebird' explained to them; they will need to be told that *Tyltyl* and *Mytyl* typify the soul of man searching the universe for the answer to the great enigma of life; that there is soul in everything, and that possession, which man regards as the guaranty of happiness, always disappoints him; that Life isn't at all what we think it, nor Death; and that—but why go into all this? You don't belong to the stuffy people. Besides, you can read Maeterlinck's 'Bluebird.'"

As a production this achievement of the New Theater receives mingled praise and blame. At any other place it would be thought most notable, but at this house high standards are set and higher accomplishment demanded.

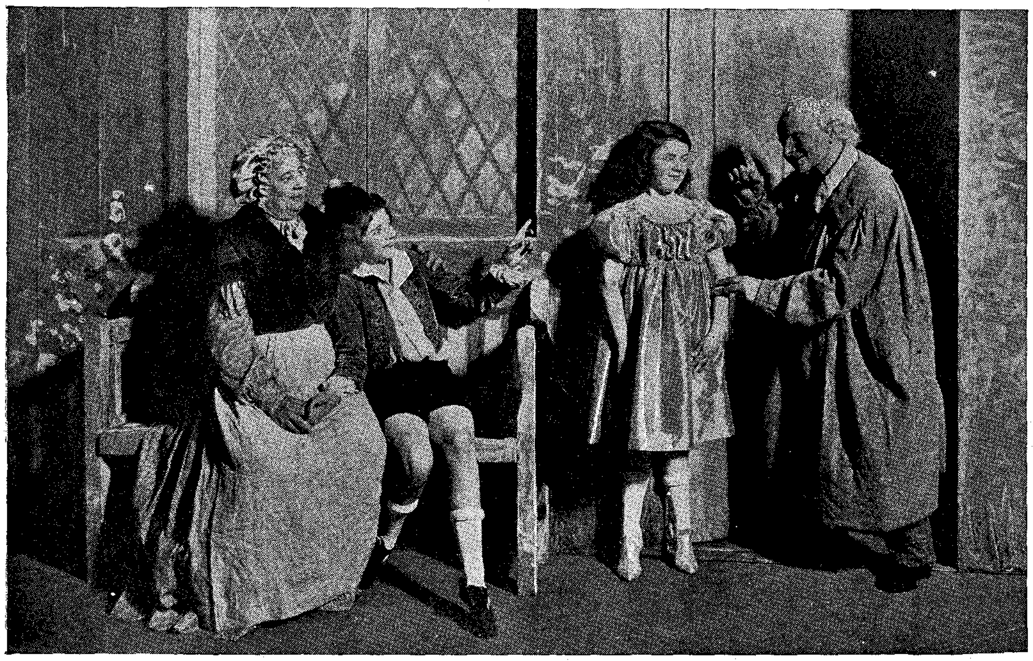
And, besides, it had shown last year what could be done with a Maeterlinck play in its production of "Sister Beatrice." The *Sun* critic was not greatly disappointed, however, as this shows:

> "This allegory was a continuous delight to the eye. In the colors selected in the designs of the scenery and, save in the very painted field of lilies in the graveyard, there had been complete accomplishment of what the producers had aimed at. In the acting there was the same degree of successful achievement of ideals that had been set very high. So the visual features of the performers lacked no element that could have improved them. But to the ear there was no such opportunity for pleasure. It would of course take a poet almost as great as Maeterlinck to transfer the beauty of his speeches to the English text. It was quite unpoetic. There was never a suggestion of anything beyond the commonplace in a line that was recited. Simplicity is one thing, and in translating Maeterlinck it is a very important element of justice to the original. But it is not necessary to be commonplace as well, or at all events commonplace all the time. The beautiful optimism of the scene in the graveyard could not be damaged by any speech and there was equal charm in the simplicity of the visit to the grandparents in which they all spoke the childish idiom that they might have used in life. Maeterlinck's irresistible blend of wisdom, tenderness, and fancy was never more adroitly presented than in the conversations between the characters in the piece. That it is sublimated fairy-tale and that two hours and a half of any kind of fairy-tale offer their difficulties at this time can not be denied. And that something more like the beauty of the original verse would be a mighty assistance to 'The Bluebird' can not be denied. Yet the play exercised a potent charm over the audience last night that seemed at times rather astonished that it was sitting in a theater, absorbed in nearly all of the

beautifully presented scenes that it witnessed, yet not feeling a trace of drama to quicken the pulse or cause any emotion beyond a certain pathos and fascination in the poetic fancies of the man who had put so much wisdom and philosophy into such very simple figures."

MRS. ATHERTON'S TONIC FOR YOUNG WRITERS

A SUBSTITUTE for the early pension, subsidy, or soft seat at the foot of the ladder of the immortals projected recently in behalf of aspiring writers, Mrs. Atherton proposes something tonic. Her advice "to any man or woman designing to enrich literature with the fruits of his or her genius" is this: "Work on a newspaper, until all your crude notions of life, and your raw 'individualities' have been blue-penciled into limbo; then retire into the obscurity and write your fiction." There are a few additional do's and don'ts that may be taken as ballast by the way. "Travel if possible. Do not marry. Do not dissipate. Do not imitate Henry James. Never read reviews of your own work. Never say die!"



IN THE LAND OF MEMORY.

The children seeking the bluebird visit their grandparents in this wonderful land, where "people wake up and go about their own affairs whenever you take the trouble to think of them." "Nobody in that land knows what 'dead' means." It's only a word invented by people who are stupid and sightless

All this, tho it comes somewhat late, is really in pursuit of the proposition enunciated by Mr. Upton Sinclair which we quoted some time since, which proposes to endow young authors of exceptional promise during the lean years of their novitiate. His scheme, Mrs. Atherton thinks, is worth serious consideration, not because she approves it, but because, "there being some danger of its success, every writer of experience should express a decided opinion on the subject." In a letter to *The New York Times Saturday Review of Books*, she writes in this vein:

"I am a firm believer myself in a hard school, in the survival of the fit. I was four years getting my first novel published, and I now know that it was not worth print and paper, being merely the usual enthusiastic product of raw talent; but at that time I thought it a great book, publishers incredibly stupid, and myself too far in advance of modern ideas to be appreciated. If you will confess any young author whose first book is going the rounds, or whose stories are being rejected by the magazines, ten to one you will listen to similar beliefs. I should have been much better employed during those four years (I rewrote the book every time it came back, and dreamed during the intervals) if I had been on a newspaper, reporting; in other words, seeing life from the ground up. And this is the advice I would give to any young man or woman desirous of literary fame, or of mere success: get a position on a newspaper as a reporter and keep it for at least one year, preferably for two years. You will touch life at every point; see it, feel it, know it in a hundred phases, at first hand. (Don't disdain the police and the juvenile courts.) I believe that the greatest literary genius that ever lived would have been much better for such an experience, and how much more so the young aspirant, with a talent still in the bulb and a redundant style—which the ruthless city editor will prune into one direct, incisive, and compelling. No one need be afraid of losing 'individuality.' Individuality is never lost.

"If, during those years of journalism, the seething fledgling will save half his salary, he can then afford to spend a whole year in some comfortable farmhouse putting his dreams into a far better shape and with far less effort than his rival, the green recruit; who, if he has a story to tell, thinks that any medium, no matter how foggy or ill-shaped, will do. He may not be very comfortable or otherwise entertained during that year, but literature does not require any more self-denial in the beginning than any other art, any profession, or picking one's way along the bristling road that leads to commerce or finance."

Mrs. Atherton does not believe that any potential author will starve for lack of opportunity, for she does not believe "that the man with a clever pen lives who will fail to get on a newspaper if he tries." And—

"If he does get on and fails to make good, then he is well out of the race, and can turn his attention to other methods of livelihood while still young. There is no such machine in the modern world for separating wheat from chaff as a high-class newspaper office. I am, of course, writing of embryonic story-writers and novelists, not of poets. These often have strange waste tracts in their brains, are temperaments rather than men, and need careful nursing. I could mention a number of our young poets who are practical editors as well, but the history of literature teaches us that a great many poets have been failures as men.

"And this is the point: Mr. Sinclair's plan presupposes that authors are writers first and men afterward, which is detestable. Perhaps, being a woman, I feel more strongly on this point than a man would. I hate a man who whines, who confesses his fear of being driven to the wall, who fails. I do not believe that there is any man, in this country at least, who can not get work if he wants it; in other words, if he is not lazy or weak. Men who do not loaf and drink are wanted in every business, and nowhere more than in a newspaper office. Men are rising every day from the ranks; the incapable are being pushed closer and closer to the wall, then down into the ditch at the foot of it. And that is as inevitable as death itself. Given Socialism and they would go there a little later and with a hearty kick from the energetic philanthropists in front. Life, from birth to death, is a fight, and only the lazy and incompetent would have it otherwise.

"As to the general public, the American public, it may be that its average of intelligence is not very high; so, at least, we judge by the sort of novels that are 'best sellers.' . . . But there is another public besides the average in the United States—a highly intelligent, cultivated, traveled, sophisticated public, which is sufficiently large to give fame and a fair income to any ambitious writer capable of doing fine original work."

PARTHIAN SHOTS AT PRERAFFAELITE POETS

STEPHEN CRANE is reported to have said that R. L. Stevenson "put back the clock of English fiction fifty years." Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, who tells us this, is not quite ready to join in this startling judgment, but taking a cue from its spirit, he follows up with the assertion that "the art of writing in English received the numbing blow of a sandbag when Rossetti wrote at the age of eighteen 'The Blessed Damozel.'" Both these declarations spring from the belief that the evil these men did, Stevenson and Rossetti, "was a matter of digging for obsolete words with which to express ideas forever dead and gone." Rossetti, in this instance, stands in Mr. Hueffer's mind only as a symbol for the whole Preraffaelite school, whom he treats in a very cavalier fashion in the October *Harper's*. Nourished in their very bosom, his grandfather being the painter Ford Madox Brown, who with Holman Hunt and Millais formed the original P.-R. B., he need not stand for the traditional viper; but he seems to have no illusions due to relationship and propinquity. There is something in his words oddly in the current of present-day criticism of the painters of this group, now that the death of Holman Hunt has called them back to notice. Mr. Hueffer remarks that while these Preraffaelite poets "took themselves with such extreme seriousness"—

"Nevertheless, I have always fancied that to my mind they are responsible for the death of English poetry. My father once wrote of Rossetti that he put down the thoughts of Dante in the language of Shakespeare, and the words seem to me to be extremely true and extremely damning. For what is wanted of a poet is that he should express his own thoughts in the language of his own time. This the Preraffaelite poets never thought of, with perhaps the solitary exception of Christina Rossetti."

Mr. Hueffer rails at these poets because they lived in Bloomsbury and wrote about "the loves of Lancelot and Guinevere, about music and moonlight." Now, poets live in the country and the Bloomsbury section of London has come to be known as the "American quarter." Perhaps because Americans are still sentimental enough to like poetry, and the historic haunts of poets. Mr. Hueffer pictures the poets as living amid the "gloom and horror" of this district and writing "bravely of Lancelot and Guinevere, Merlin and Vivian, ballads of staff and scrip, of music and moonlight." His principal grievance is that "they did not, . . . much look at the life that was around them"; but that "in amid the glooms they built immaterial pleasure-houses." They were not brave enough, he adds; "that, I suppose, is why they are very few of them remembered and few of them great." He goes on:

"I have, however, very little sense of proportion in this particular matter. There were Philip Bourke Marston, Arthur O'Shaughenessey, 'B. V.,' Theodore Marzials, Gordon Hake, Christina Rossetti, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Hall Caine, Oliver Madox Brown, Mr. Watts Dunton, Mr. Swinburne, D. G. Rossetti, Robert Browning! . . . All these names have been exceedingly familiar to my mouth and ears ever since I could speak or hear. In their own day each of them was a great and serious fact. For there was a time—yes, really there was a time!—when the publication of a volume of poems was still an event—an event making great names, and fortunes not merely mediocre. I do not mean to say that in the seventies and eighties carriages still blocked Albemarle Street, but if Mr. O'Shaughenessy was understood to be putting the finishing touches to the proof-sheets of his next volume there arose an immense excitement among all the other poets and all the Preraffaelite Circle and all the outsiders connected with the Circle and all the friends of all the outsiders. What the book was going to be like was discust eagerly. So and so was understood to have seen the proof-sheets, and what *The Athenæum* would say, or what *The Athenæum* did say, excited all the circumjacent authors quite as much as nowadays the winning of the Derby by a horse belonging to his Majesty the King. Nowadays all these things are most extraordinarily changed. Small volumes of poems descend upon one's head in an unceasing shower. They come so quick that one can not even imagine that the authors have time themselves to read the proof-sheets. How much less, then, their friends! But as for fame or fortune!"

Mr. Hueffer indulges himself in several anecdotes at the expense of the Preraffaelites. Doubtless they were fair game, but one relating to Miss Mathilde Blind brings him in also for part of the honors. Miss Blind was descended from a distinguished Prussian family of revolutionists, and was adopted by Madox Brown, grandfather of this writer who thus relates:

"I would be sitting in my little study intent either upon my writing or my school tasks, when ominous sounds would be heard at the door. Miss Blind, with her magnificent aquiline features and fine gray hair, would enter with ominous and alarming slip proofs dangling from both her hands. 'Fordie,' she would say, 'I want a synonym for "dun."' On page 152 of her then volume of poems she would have written of dun cows standing in green streams. She was then correcting the proofs of page 154, to find that she had spoken of the dun cows returning homeward over the leas. Some other adjective would have to be found for this useful quadruped. Then my bad quarter of an hour would commence. I would suggest 'strawberry-colored,' and she would say that that would not fit the meter. I would try 'roan,' but she would say that that would spoil the phonetic syzygy. I did not know what that was, but I would next suggest 'heifers,' whereupon she would say that heifers did not give milk, and that, anyhow, the accentuation was wrong. I would be reduced to a miserable muteness; Miss Blind, in any case, frightened me out of my life. And rising up and gathering her proof-sheets together, the poetess, with her Medusa head, would regard me with indignant and piercing brown eyes. 'Fordie,' she would say, with an awful scrutiny, 'your grandfather says you are a genius, but I have never been able to discover in you any signs but those of your being as stupid as a donkey.' I never

Copyrighted by Elliott & Fry, London. Courtesy of "The Independent," New York.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI

The only one of the Preraffaelite poets, says Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, "to express her own thoughts in the language of her own time." Others "did not much look at the life around them."

could escape from being likened to that other useful quadruped."

One of the less known of the Preraffaelites, Theodore Marzials, published a volume of poems called "A Gallery of Pigeons." We read that it "contains verse of a lyrical and polished sort that, as far as my predilections serve, seems to me to be much the most exquisite that was produced by any one of the Preraffaelite poets." He gives us these specimens:

She was only a woman, famish'd for loving,
Mad with devotion, and such slight things;
And he was a very great musician,
And used to finger his fiddle-strings.

Her heart's sweet gamut is cracking and breaking
For a look, for a touch,—for such slight things;
But he's such a very great musician,
Grimacing and fing'ring his fiddle-strings.

In the warm wax-light one lounged at the spinet,
And high in the window came peeping the moon;
At his side was a bowl of blue china, and in it
Were large blush-roses, and cream and maroon.

They crowded, and strain'd, and swoon'd to the music,
And some to the gilt board languor'd and lay;
They open'd and breathed, and trembled with pleasure,
And all the sweet while they were fading away.

"And here is a third little poem by Marzials, which I quote because it is headed simply 'Chelsea':

And life is like a pipe,
And love is the fusee;
The pipe draws well, but bar the light
And what's the use to me?

So light it up, and puff away
An empty morning through,
And when it's out—why, love is out,
And life's as well out too!

"But I do not know whether this was suggested by Rossetti or Carlyle."

HOW TO RECITE POETRY

PEOPLE may not care so much for the public recitation of poetry as they did a few decades ago; but it is surely an art they would not willingly let die. London and New York each has a "Poetry Society," constituted to look after the interests of this much-neglected muse; and in London they seem to be giving some attention to the proper rendering of verse as well as to the production of it. Mr. Forbes Robertson, one of the best "readers" on the English stage to-day, after recently hearing some of the members of the English Poetry Society read and recite poetry, advised them to refrain from gesticulation, which, he said, was out of place in readings or recitations of poetry. The London *Times* finds it "pleasant to find an actor insisting upon this fact, for the influence of the stage upon the delivery of poetry has often been disastrous." There is more admonition in what follows:

"Actors are apt to be too dramatic even when they deliver blank verse on the stage. Sometimes, indeed, they tear the rhythm to tatters, as if they thought the author wrote verse only by mistake, and they were doing him a kindness by turning it into prose. This is bad enough; but the dramatic delivery of poetry that is not dramatic is far more distressing. Many reciters seem to be ignorant of the fact that rhythm, in all poetry that is worth reciting, is a means of expression; indeed, that rhythm and sense are so closely connected that the one can not be understood without the other. Spoil the rhythm and you spoil the sense; misunderstand the sense and you will mar the rhythm. In fact, good verse is said wrongly if it is not said rhythmically; and any dramatic airs and graces which break the rhythm, or even distract the hearer's attention from it, are not merely superfluous, but mischievous. A reciter of poetry ought no more to gesticulate than a violinist ought to wave his bow about in the middle of his performance. Music, in the one case, and words, in the other, are the only proper means of expression; and in good poetry there is even less occasion for displays of virtuosity than in good music. A reciter's first aim should be to understand thoroughly the poem which he proposes to recite; not merely the sense of it, but also the quality of its emotion; for he can not understand the one without understanding the other. And he can not understand either unless he is aware of the expressive function of meter and rhythm.

"We say meter and rhythm, because rhythm is necessary to preserve meter from mere sing-song. It is the peculiar character of each line, expressive of its peculiar sense and emotion, which is imposed upon the general pattern of the meter. A familiar instance is to be found in the line—

Of man's first disobedience and the fruit—

Here a reader who does not give careful attention to the sense will adhere to the strict metrical pattern, lay no stress on the word *first*, and spoil both the rhythm and the meaning of the verse. In all good poetry there are such delicate varieties of rhythm; and the reader or reciter, if he searches for these and uses them as means of expression, will find that there is no room in his art for dramatic effects. He must know how to manage his voice, of course, so that his audience may not be troubled by its defects."

One bit of Mr. Forbes Robertson's advice is taken as offering possible "dangers" to readers who do not understand the importance of phrasing. For example:

"He laid great stress, we are told, upon the beauty in the mere sound of many words, apart from their position in a line or phrase. Therefore, he said, it behooved reciters to be very careful to give out the entire preciousness of the sound of such words. Now it is perfectly true that some words are more beautiful in sound than others, altho it is very difficult to dissociate sound from meaning. But beauty of rhythm is in all good poetry far more important than the beauty of particular words; and, the better the poetry, the more difficult it is to dissociate their beauty from their meaning or from their position in a line or phrase. There are many poems, popular with reciters, in which great stress is laid upon a single word often repeated. Poe's 'Raven' is an example, with its *Never more.* But these are seldom good poems, and the methods of delivery which they suggest should not be applied to good poems."

Rime is the element of poetry probably most sinned against of all. It is often treated as if a special effort were made to conceal it altogether, and thus reduce verse to its nearest sound equivalent with prose. *The Times* observes:

"Poets would scarcely use rimes if they did not mean them to be heard; and it is said that many good poets, in reading their own poetry, are apt to lay great stress on the rimes, as on the rhythm. Certainly a reciter should not be afraid of rimes. Where a riming word is important in sound or sense he should sound it boldly; and even when the sense runs over without a break into the next line he should not be too anxious to insist upon its continuity. For in poetry lines are facts that are not meant to be ignored. Indeed, rimes are there to emphasize them. But the good poet usually shows, by the use of strong or weak rimes, how far he means them to be strest. In the 'Ancient Mariner,' for instance, which is a model in all the formal excellences of poetry, it is quite clear that the rimes are meant to be strest in the verse:

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew.
The furrow followed free;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

"For here the rime-words are both important in sense and strong in sound. On the other hand, the rimes should be softly sounded in the verse:

Sometimes a-dropping from the sky
I heard the skylark sing;
Sometimes all little birds that are,
How they seem'd to fill the earth and air
With their sweet jargoning!

"For, apart from the weakness and imperfection of the rime sounds, the rhythm would be spoilt by any emphasis on the last words of the lines. In fact, rime is a part of meter and, with meter, is always subject to rhythm. Understand the rhythm of a poem and you will know how to treat its rimes. The more expressive a poem is, the more it is swayed by rhythm; and the good reciter will allow his voice to be swayed by rhythm as if he were thinking aloud and rhythm were the natural expression of his own thought."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Baker, Etta Anthony. Frolics at Fairmount. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 408. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Barnum, Madalene D. Selected for Home and School Entertainments. Harper's Book of Little Plays. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe, John Kendrick Bangs, Caroline A. Creevey, Margaret E. Sangster, and Others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 141. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

Bierce, Ambrose. The Collected Works of. Vol. I. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 402. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $2.50.

Brown, Demetra Kenneth. Finella in Fairyland. 16mo, pp. 37. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Burgess, Thornton W. Old Mother West Wind. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 169. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

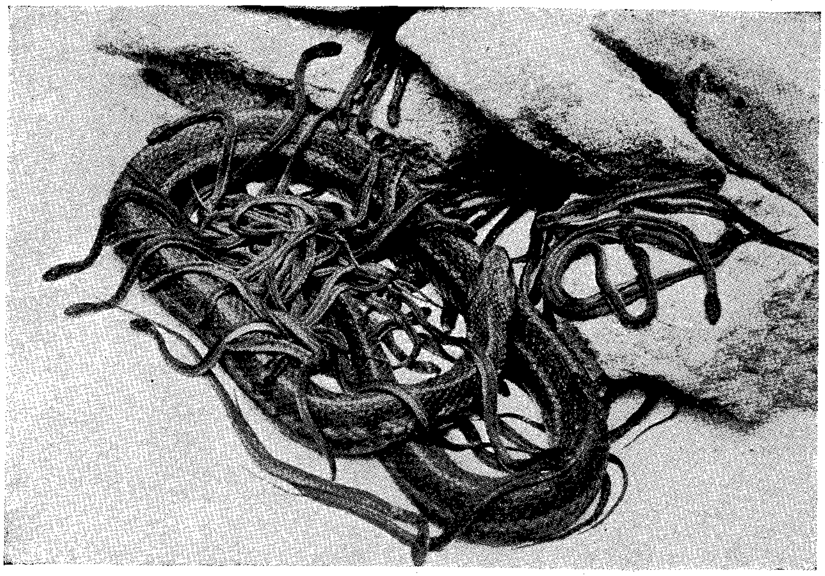
Burnham, Clara Louise. Clever Betsy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 401. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Burton, Charles Pierce. The Bob's Hill Braves. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Caravaners. By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 389. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Chambers, Julius. The Mississippi River and Its Wonderful Valley. Royal 8vo, 300 pp. Decorated cloth. 80 illustrations and maps. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This handsome volume, the latest addition to the Putnam's "Water Ways Series," is at times disappointing in its contents, since the writer so often obscures his subject by his personality. In 1872 Mr. Chambers, then the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald,* was struck by the inexactness of knowledge concerning the precise source of the Mississippi, and suddenly resolved to see the place for himself. His discovery of a still higher lake than Itasca and the marshy inlets feeding it, give him the credit of having been the first to find the ultimate springs whence the great river starts to the sea; but the personal narrative of this trip and of his subsequent canoe and steamboat voyages down to the gulf takes up far too much space. The compilations of river history and statistics which form the last half of the volume are in most parts dull and perfunctory, but the many and singularly beautiful illustrations which accompany them are of permanent value. The most interesting and worthy part of the volume is the review of the history of early exploration, chiefly French, of the region about the sources of the Mississippi. Some of the material has been compiled from sources, such as the Radisson papers, which are accessible to few readers away from great libraries; and if the work will bear scholarly criticism this historical review will be of great service.



From Ditmars's "Reptiles of the World."

COMMON GARTER SNAKE AND HER LITTER.

The garter snake is the most abundant serpent in the United States, "Stubbornly defying extinction, even in the large city parks," says Raymond L. Ditmars, "and bringing forth exceptionally large broods of young."

Chubb, Edwin Watts. Stories of Authors. Illustrated. Pp. 369. 1910. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co.

The purpose of the author is to "help in making literature and the makers of literature alive and interesting." This statement prefaces Professor Chubb's "Stories." It is refreshing to find a scholar who sees and acknowledges the value of the trivial in great men's lives. In seventy-one chapters he gives sketches of almost as many authors, English and American, men and women—not life histories, complete from birth to death, but little sketches of a personal character dealing often with intimate home life; sometimes personal reminiscences, sometimes others culled from magazine articles or the letters of friends. We wander pleasantly from Chaucer to our beloved Eugene Field, gaining an insight into many lives of international importance, and learning eagerly one writer's estimate of another; as Le Gallienne said of Kipling: "As a writer Mr. Kipling is a delight, as an influence a danger." We read of Scott's heroism, Dr. Johnson's excessive tea-drinking, the Brownings' runaway match, and many apparently unimportant details, but they linger in the memory and stimulate us to seek further information. Thackeray's letters from America might almost describe the present New York, "The houses are always being torn down and built up again." Professor Chubb has taken a novel point of view.

Cox, John Harrington. Knighthood in Germ and Flower. The Anglo-Saxon Epic, Beowulf, and the Arthurian Tale, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight. Translated from Original Sources and Adapted for Use in the Home, the School, and Pupils' Reading Circles. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Ditmars, Raymond L. Reptiles of the World. Tortoises and Turtles, Crocodillians, Lizards, and Snakes of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. With a frontispiece in color and nearly 200 illustrations from photographs taken by the author. Octavo, pp. 374. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $5.

Mr. Ditmars is the curator of reptiles and the assistant curator of mammals in the New York Zoological Park. He has long been known among scientific men as a special authority on the subject of which he treats in this book where his aim has been "to give in a popular manner a general survey of the reptiles of the world." While he has sought to reach the common mind and to make the book interesting, he has endeavored everywhere to make his work accord with the latest results of scientific study. The volume is divided into four parts; the first of which treats of turtles and tortoises; the second of crocodiles and alligators; the third of lizards, and the fourth of snakes, the snakes being grouped first as non-venomous, second as venomous. The illustrations, very numerous and striking, have been made from photographs taken by the author. They are in general of high interest and excellence.

Dobson, G. St. Petersburg, painted by F. De Haenan. Pp. 158. London: Adam & Charles Black. 1910. $2.75 net.

This author aims at giving as complete an account of the Russian capital as possible, including a history of the origin of St. Petersburg, an explanation of the political ideas connected with it, a critical description of the present city, and sketches of the life and types of its inhabitants. The book is made up mostly of historical descriptions and its beautiful illustrations, both in black and white and in color, together with its large clear type and broad margins, make it most attractive. Mr. Dobson comments on the isolated location of the great capital and gives a comprehensive account of the creative and formative influence of Peter the Great in building such a city after his final victory over the Swedes. His strongest criticism is against the sanitation, which until very recently has been "scandalously unhealthy." Education will be the keynote of betterment and progress and even now Russia is "hurrying up" in many ways.

Ellis, Katharine Ruth. The Wide-Awake Girls at College. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 294. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

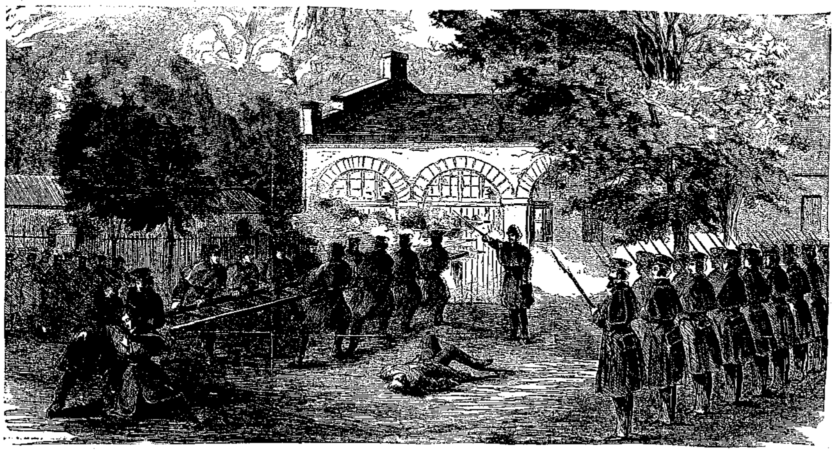
Godfrey, Hollis. Jack Collerton's Engine. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 285. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Gould, F. J. The Children's Plutarch (Roman). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 171. New York: Harper & Bros. 75 cents net.

Gulick, Luther H. The Healthful Art of Dancing. 12mo, pp. 275. Cloth. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40 net.

Dr. Gulick has been the leading spirit in the movement for physical culture as a required part of public-school training, and for the encouragement of systematic athletics among the younger children, especially in cities. He believes in exercise as a corrective of evils due to long daily sitting at school or at work; but knows that if exercise is to be healthful it must be interesting. The most enjoyable exercise, which is suitable for young and old, and may be well controlled yet be not too formal, is dancing, the instinctive response to the natural rhythms of nature and life. For this purpose nothing is so good as the folk-dance.

America has no such thing, for it has no peasant-past. But from all the "old countries" of the globe are coming people who bring with them a knowledge of and love for these symbolic dances of their village childhood. In the new unsympathetic atmosphere of America they are abandoned and forgotten, and so a great heritage of joy will be lost unless some pains are taken to preserve them for the little ones while utilizing them as a beneficial and educational form of recreation. This is why an association has been laboring to revive and encourage folk-dancing in school and out; and it is not wonderful that it has met with remarkable success when one reads Dr. Gulick's account of what has been accomplished, and looks at his dozens of charming photographs of the young dancers. The book "aims to interpret the movement, to show that which is good and why it is good, and to indicate for the purpose of introducing this element into American life practical measures." Every person interested in child-education ought to study it.



From Villard's "John Brown."

STORMING OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Harris, Joel Chandler. Little Mr. Thimblefinger Stories. 16mo, pp. 164. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 40 cents.

Henry, O. Whirligigs. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Herford, Oliver, and **Clay,** John Cecil. Compiled for Daniel Cupid. Cupid's Cyclopedia. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Hollander, Bernard. Hypnotism and Suggestion in Daily Life, Education, and Medical Practise. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hughes, Rupert. The Lakerim Cruise. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

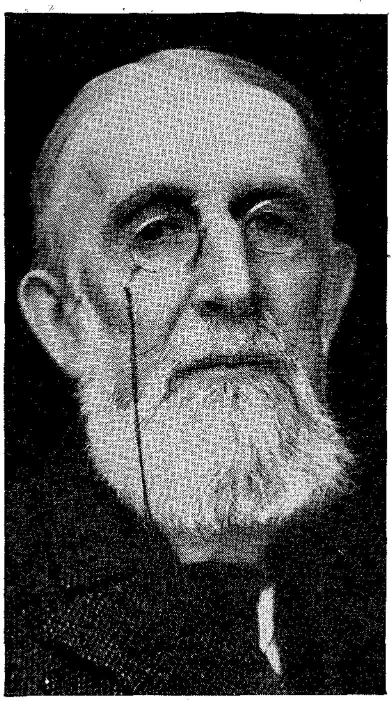
Hurlbut, Jesse Lyman. Organizing and Building up the Sunday School. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: Eaton & Mains. 65 cents net.

Jefferson, Charles E. The Building of the Church. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Jones, Amanda T. A Psychic Autobiography. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 455. New York: Greaves Publishing Co. $2 net.

Kirkland, Winifred. The Home-Comers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20 net.

Klein, David. Literary Criticism from the Elizabethan Dramatists. Repertory and Synthesis. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50 net.



ANDREW DICKSON WHITE,

Whose "Seven Great Statesmen" is noticed on a later page.

Knipe, Alden Arthur. Captain of the Eleven. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Knipe, Emilie Benson, and **Alden,** Arthur. The Red Magic Book. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Kuhns, Oscar. The Love of Books and Reading. 12mo, pp. 158. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Lathbury, D. C. [Edited by]. Correspondence on Church and Religion of William Ewart Gladstone. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 446–470. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5 net.

In his fine life of Gladstone, Lord Morley has dwelt only incidentally on the ecclesiastical and devotional side of his character. He has traced the Tory of the early nineteenth century who began by opposing the Reform Bill and afterward became an enthusiastic Peelite on through his political career, until he developed into a liberal of the Liberals, disestablishing the Irish Church and landing at last in desperate espousal of the Irish Home Rule party. He went down with the defeat of that party like a captain folding his arms as his ship is engulfed in the waves. In the present work we see Gladstone from within, neither as haranguing at the husting, demolishing the budget of the Beaconsfield ministry in Parliament, electrifying the electors of Midlothian, or thundering against the Turkish oppressors of Bulgaria or Armenia. We see him as the ecclesiastic and the devotee. We use the term ecclesiastic advisedly. For Gladstone was a man deeply imbued with a sense of the church's authority. Narrow as his view of ecclesiasticism was, it was intense and profound.

The church of England, the Prayer-book, the Authorized Version of the Bible comprized for him everything essential to religious illumination; anything like the broader criticism which is now applied to the ancient monuments of the faith, he loathed and would have echoed that prayer of the pious Evangelical rector, who wished that "the books of recent German critics, with their author, might be sunk in the German ocean."

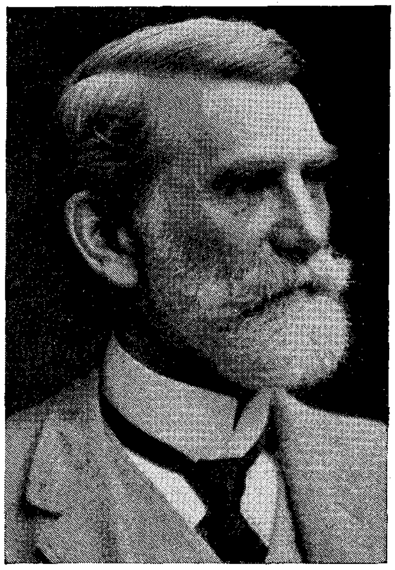
It is not, however, as a theologian or an ecclesiastic that Gladstone presents his most attractive side in these letters. Somebody at one time asserted that the Church of England had lost a good bishop when he went into politics. But if it lost a bishop, it always retained a faithful devoted son. Indeed, the whole house of Gladstone was a domesticated church of England. Thence his sympathies widened out to the parish church at Hawarden in which he loved to read the Sunday sermons of the day. But as a statesman he was bound to consider the Church of England as part of the State and to discuss the merits of this arrangement and the need of reforming it. In the early days of Gladstone the University of Oxford was merely an appendage to the Church of England, and none could be matriculated without signing allegiance to the Thirty-nine Articles. Yet speaking of the condition of Oxford in 1829 he writes:

> "The state of religion in Oxford is the most painful spectacle it ever fell to my lot to behold. Here is a seminary for furnishing with ministers, a reformed and Apostolic Church. It bears openly and almost boastfully the title of 'a place more immediately dedicated to God's honor and service.' It has means placed at its command fully adequate to the ends which it professes to seek. The wealth is abundant, its learning gigantic, its reputation splendid; there is no spiritual, no intellectual, no physical advantage which Oxford does not seem to possess. Where, then, are the fruits? . . . Here irreligion is the rule, religion the exception. Why is it that if we go throughout the whole country we find the ordinary personification of a wild scamp and thoughtless profligate to be the undergraduate of Oxford or Cambridge?"

While Mr. Gladstone was no Tractarian he attributes the raising of the moral tone in Oxford largely to the influence of the leaders of the Oxford movement, and particularly to John Henry Newman's four o'clock sermons. Of his views on University Reform, we have here a very full account in these letters. Oxford has since then been reformed, and these letters retain now only a remote historic interest excepting in evidencing the deep seriousness, thorough study of detail, and enthusiasm with which he plunged into any question concerning church education.

With regard to the disestablishment of the

(*Continued on page* 652.)



JOSIAH STRONG,

Who has recently published "My Religion in Every Day Life."

Law Makers of Great Britain and America Agree Upon Reconstructive Powers Of

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC

LAW-making is a serious task. To meet it one must have sound health and clear, keen nerves—and *for* this, one must *obey the laws* of health. Wear must be repaired—waste replaced. Nature will not be trifled with—her laws are immutable.

Word from members of both houses of Government in England and America gives enthusiastic approval of the wonderful rebuilding and revitalizing properties of SANATOGEN.

Sanatogen supplies the essential elements of healthy bodies and normal nerves. It combines Albumen—Nature's food for the bodily tissues—and Sodium Glycero-phosphate—the vital constituent of the brain and nerve cells. Sanatogen is a fine, white powder, soluble in coffee, water, milk, cocoa, etc. It is endorsed by upwards of 12000 physicians and by hundreds of celebrities of world-wide fame. The private physicians to nine Kings of Europe recommend it, and the leading medical journals have published scores of articles emphasizing its wonderful reconstructive powers.

"Our Nerves of Tomorrow"—*Free*

To know by what forces the nervous system is controlled—how it operates—what it needs to maintain its efficiency—is to hold the key to health. This interesting book by a prominent physician-author tells all this in simple, readable language. Send for *your* copy today.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes—
$1.00—$1.90—$3.60

Get it from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, write the

BAUER CHEMICAL CO.
Union Square, New York

Hon. Wm. Warner, U. S. Senator from Mo.
"I have taken Sanatogen, and take pleasure in recommending your remedy for nervousness; it is a most excellent tonic."

Hon. H. M. Coudrey, M.C., Washington, D. C.
"I can cheerfully commend your preparation Sanatogen to those whose nerves have been shattered by overwork, and to those who need an invigorating tonic."

Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, Washington, D. C.
"I take pleasure in recommending your preparation Sanatogen as a valuable remedy for exhaustion and nervousness. After a long session of Congress I find that Sanatogen has been very beneficial."

Hon. John M. Thurston, ex-U. S. Senator and President of Republican League of U. S.
"I can cheerfully recommend Sanatogen as a true food tonic, restoring the nerves and giving rest to the tired-out body."

Hon. H. H. Bingham, Member of U. S. Congress
"My personal experience with Sanatogen has been such that I am able to endorse the published opinions of members of the House of Commons and vote in favor of its use."

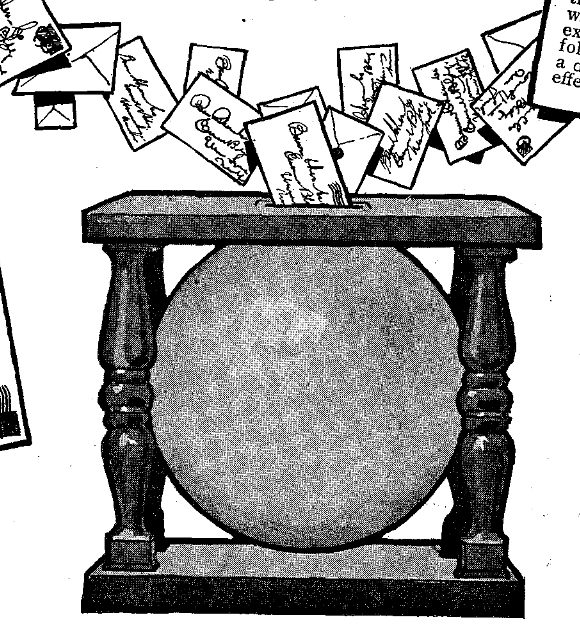
Sir William Bull, M.P.
"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation Sanatogen is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.
"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

Sir Luke White, M.P.
"My experience of Sanatogen confirms the medical opinion; there is no longer that feeling of fatigue which one previously experienced, but there follows from its use a distinct restorative effect."

The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.
"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C.
"I think it only right to say that I have tried Sanatogen, and I believe it to be a most excellent food."



A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from* 650)

Church of England, it was a burning question in the eighties, and it is a burning question still. Gladstone had disestablished the Irish Church, and the conclusion in many minds was that he would favor a like treatment of the English Church. But on this point he very characteristically hedged and vacillated. Ofttimes his character as a devout churchman and a statesman made many people turn to him as an oracle. On this point the oracle was dumb. "I have neither shared in nor assented to any attack upon the church," he wrote in 1885 to R. Bosworth Smith, who had asked for his views. "It is not by the Liberal, nor even the Radical portion of the Liberals that the great question of English Disestablishment is at this moment prest forward. It is prest forward by the Tories."

Of course Gladstone was at this time a Liberal, and he was reproached by Lord Shaftesbury with making a speech in the House of Commons to "a bill which cut up by the roots all our national homage to God, which is the meaning of Disestablishment." "You did not give that high tone to your speech, which I had expected from you." As Mr. Gladstone when questioned on this subject, just after he had handed the seals of office to Lord Salisbury, and was paltering and negotiating with the Irish party, wrote evasively to Sir George Prevost in answer to a request for his ideas on the subject: "On the question of Disestablishment my prayer is that I may never have to say a word. . . . Meantime is it not for us to build up more and more a Church of England which can laugh to scorn all her foes?"

It is pleasanter to turn to the letters he wrote to his children. It was quite in the spirit of Legh Richmond that he wrote to "My Beloved Willy" in 1847 when he was an Evangelical: "You are now a little more than seven years old, and are more able to think on what you are, and on what you do, than when you were a very little child. You must therefore try to render an account to God."

In 1853 he wrote to the same boy to express his regret that he did "not take the same pains with his Latin prose as with his verse." "Is the thought of God pleasant or irksome to you?" he inquires in 1853. In 1854 he warns him against too much newspaper reading. "To read much of such matter in early youth destroys the palate; as when eating a quantity of marmalade before dinner." The same year he writes urging on the boy the duty of being confirmed. The letter is a sort of homily or sermon, in which St. Paul and the Apostolic Fathers are quoted in the original. In other letters he gives admirable religious counsel, all unworldly and calculated to upbuild character. He was no Chesterfield in advising his boy.

All these letters present Gladstone as a man of many sides and gifts. But none are more interesting and affecting than those which he found time amid the preoccupations of Downing Street to address to his family circle at Hawarden Castle.

Leblanc, Maurice. The Hollow Needle. Further Adventures of Arsene Lupin. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quickly relieves that feeling of exhaustion due to summer heat, overwork or insomnia.

Head Barber Shave
Guaranteed *by*

BY the time this advertisement appears in this magazine, most of the razor retailers in the United States will have received a contract from us, or can get one from their jobber—This contract authorizes them to sell AutoStrop Safety Razors on trial, and agrees that if any come back we will give the dealer new ones in exchange for the returned ones, or refund his invoice cost.

Now, if we've got confidence enough in the AutoStrop Safety Razor to give dealers a written contract like this, should you not have confidence in the AutoStrop Safety Razor?

Why are we willing to give these contracts?

Because—only one-hundredth of one percent of the AutoStrop Razors sold on trial during the last twelve months came back;

And because—the AutoStrop Safety Razor is a mechanical head barber.

By mechanical device it makes any novice able to strop as quickly, handily and expertly as a head barber. Thus, by expert stropping, it gives you a head barber's edge. And anybody who has a head barber's edge can give himself a head barber shave.

Strops, shaves, cleans, without detaching blade. No other razor does. Far quicker, handier than any other razor.

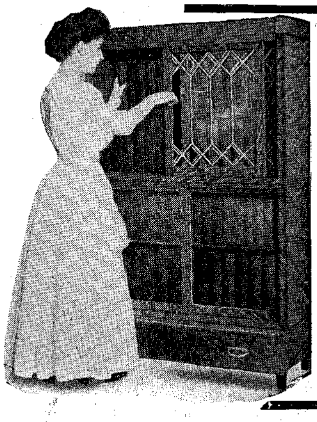
Consists of one self-stropping safety razor (silver-plated), 12 fine blades and strop in handsome case. Price, $5.00, which is your total shaving expense for years as one blade often lasts six months to one year.

If you want to do the best thing you ever did for your face, you will 'phone or write your dealer to send you an AutoStrop Safety Razor on trial, and you will do it before you forget it.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO.
346 Fifth Avenue, New York; 233 Coristine Building, Montreal; 61 New Oxford Street, London

CONTRAC
that sells 48
razors quick t
a Lenox Mass
DEALER

AutoStrop Safety Razo



Adjustable Shelves—Sliding Doors

The Danner Sectional Bookcase leads them all, yet costs no more. The only sectional case with vertical sliding doors—doors which are always out of the way, open or shut—doors which glide noiselessly on rubber-tired casters. They fit closely behind the edges of the case, making it practically dust-proof. It's the only sectional case with adjustable shelves, which can be arranged to suit any sized books. It's built in double sections, which makes it much firmer than other sectional cases and gives it the attractive appearance of a massive, one-piece case.

Danner Sectional Bookcases

They are the only **sanitary** sectional bookcases made. Dust and dirt cannot accumulate beneath them, because they're built away from the floor. They're the only sectional bookcases having a consultation leaf, which is exceptionally handy for resting books upon.

Danner Sectional Bookcases can be had in Quartered Oak or Mahogany and in all the latest styles of finish. They can be furnished with either plain or leaded art glass doors.

Send for our **FREE** catalog to-day and see the many novel effects that can be obtained for both **home** and **office**.

THE JOHN DANNER MFG. CO., 21 Harris Street, Canton, O.

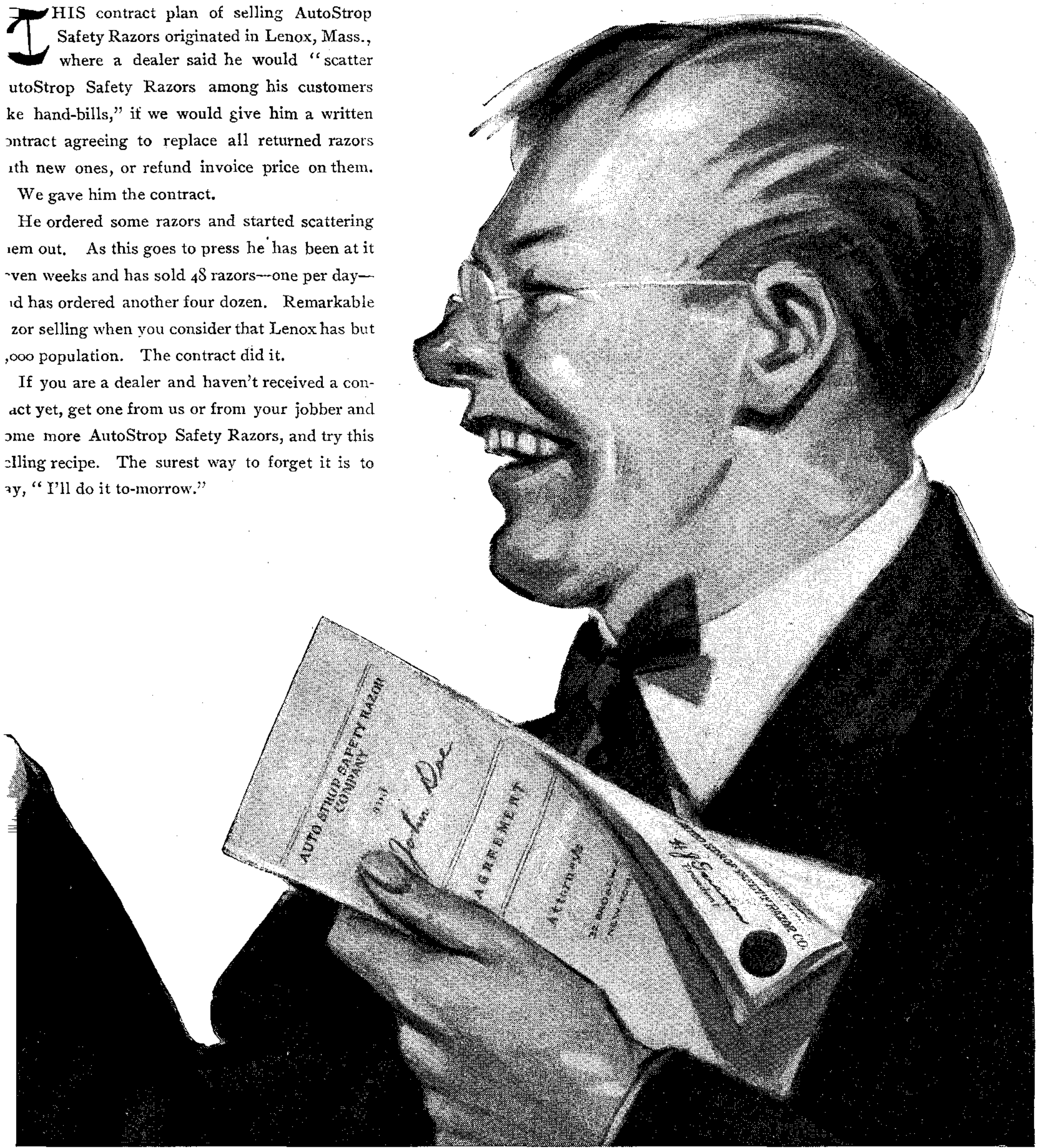
CONTRACT

THIS contract plan of selling AutoStrop Safety Razors originated in Lenox, Mass., where a dealer said he would "scatter utoStrop Safety Razors among his customers ke hand-bills," if we would give him a written ontract agreeing to replace all returned razors ith new ones, or refund invoice price on them.

We gave him the contract.

He ordered some razors and started scattering em out. As this goes to press he has been at it ven weeks and has sold 48 razors—one per day—d has ordered another four dozen. Remarkable zor selling when you consider that Lenox has but ,000 population. The contract did it.

If you are a dealer and haven't received a conact yet, get one from us or from your jobber and ome more AutoStrop Safety Razors, and try this lling recipe. The surest way to forget it is to y, "I'll do it to-morrow."


AUTO STROP SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
and
John Doe
AGREEMENT

AutoStrop Safety Razor

Gokey Boots and Moccasins

Hand Made—Waterproof

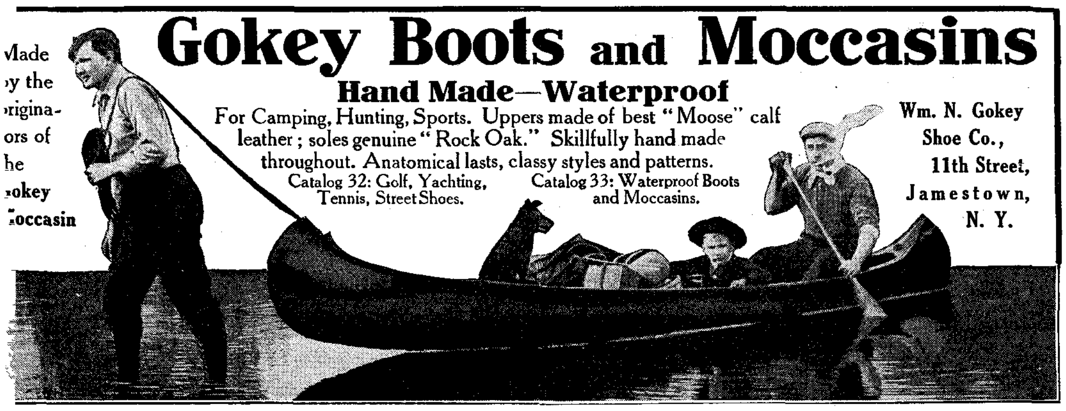
For Camping, Hunting, Sports. Uppers made of best "Moose" calf leather; soles genuine "Rock Oak." Skillfully hand made throughout. Anatomical lasts, classy styles and patterns.

Catalog 32: Golf, Yachting, Tennis, Street Shoes.

Catalog 33: Waterproof Boots and Moccasins.

Made y the rigina- ors of he okey occasin

Wm. N. Gokey
Shoe Co.,
11th Street,
Jamestown,
N. Y.



Lorand, Arnold. Old Age Deferred. The Causes of Old Age and Its Postponement by Hygienic and Therapeutic Measures. 8vo, pp. 458. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co.

Lyman, Eugene William. Theology and Human Problems—A Comparative Study of Absolute Idealism and Pragmatism as Interpreters of Religion. The Nathaniel William Taylor Lectures for 1909–10 given before the Divinity School of Yale University. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

MacCarthy, Francis H. Hygiene for Mother and Child. A Manual for Mothers and Nurses, including Hygiene for the Prospective Mother and Practical Directions for the Care and Feeding of Children. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25 net.

Mathews, Shailer. A History of New Testament Times in Palestine. 175 B.C.–70 A.D. Map. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Monroe, Will S. Bohemia and the Czechs. 8vo, pp. 488. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia are somewhat out of the ordinary track of popular travel in Europe. The beauties and artistic monuments of these countries as revealed in this book, will surprize a great many readers. Mr. Monroe is already known as a writer of travels, and will add to his reputation by the present readable and comprehensive work. He describes the history, the population, the institutions, and geography of the region. His style is picturesque, his information copious. A great many excellent illustrations add to the value of the book, which has a carefully compiled index. It is the best handbook we know relative to the people of northwestern Austria. Binding, printing, and paper are very tasteful.

Montgomery, George R. The Unexplored Self—An Introduction to Christian Doctrine for Teachers and Students. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Racowitza, Helene von. An Autobiography. Translated from the German by Cecil Mar. 8vo, pp. 421. The Macmillan Co. $3.50.

The Princess von Racowitza, beauty, author, and aristocrat, has here attempted to give a frank account of her exciting and checkered career. She had in her veins bold, adventurous Viking blood, of which she boasts, and she was the playmate of Louis II. of Bavaria, and knew Paul Heyse in childhood. Her whole history is an account of her love affairs, from the day when she was taken to a private ball, at the age of twelve, until men fought duels for her smiles. She frankly begins with an account of her "first love," when she felt "love's madness," and boldly condemned "the relentless behavior" of her parents.

The great passion of her life, however, was Ferdinand Lassalle, the Socialist, and she was struck at their first meeting by his "tall figure and Cæsar-like head." "He came into my life like a stormwind that rushes over forests and plains and destroys all that is crumbling and effete."

Lassalle was a dead shot, and once said to her: "Whoever tries to rob me of you, I'll shoot straight in the heart, just as I always hit a bull's-eye in a target." But by the irony of fate Lassalle was shot in a duel with Yanko Racowitza, Helene's "Moorish page" and companion, whom the older lover had challenged from jealousy. The death of Lassalle by no means put a period to her love ventures.

An interesting account of the Princess' sojourn, literary work, and career as an actress in New York, and her association with the artists and authors of the German circle, follows.

Tho living in the Bismarckian age, Princess von Racowitza belonged to the world of Rousseau, Goethe, and Heine, and her life was one of emotion, as epitomized in her own

Steaming Hot Water in the Morning

"No waiting for a 'time-killing,' 'match-lighting' heater to heat the water in the tank—we get hot water any time of day or night at the turn of the faucet." This inexhaustible hot water supply is furnished by the

RUUD Automatic Gas Water-Heater

It is not to be compared or considered with any of the small heaters for kitchen tanks—it is a fixture for all house-owners—just as permanent as your heating and lighting system and once installed will last as long as the house.

The "Ruud" means simply this:—once installed it will give you hot water at every hot water faucet in the house—hot whenever you use it, and as often as you use it.

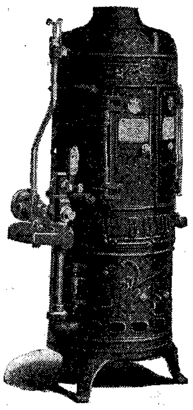
Turning the faucet automatically lights the gas in the Ruud Water-Heater and turning off the faucet puts it out.

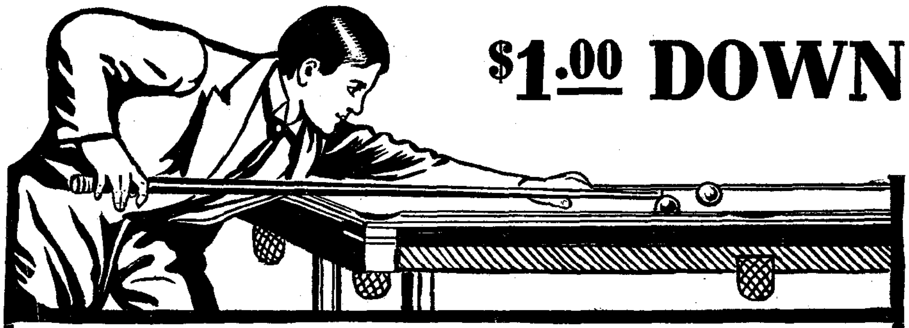
The Ruud heats no more water than is actually used, so is more economical than any other type of heater.

Every home builder or home owner should read the "Ruud" descriptive booklet which tells how it operates—how little gas it burns—how the gas is regulated automatically. It will cost you nothing to learn all about this perfect hot water supply system and the "Ruud" Book should be read by everyone as a matter of up-to-date information. Ruud Book sent free upon request.

RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. H, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branches and Salesrooms in 25 Principal Cities
HAMBURG:—Ruud Heisswasser Apparatebau.

Standard Dwelling Size, Delivered, $100
On Pacific Coast, $115





$1.00 DOWN

BURROWES BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE

$1 **down** puts into your home any Table worth from $6 to $15. $2 a month pays balance. Higher priced Tables on correspondingly easy terms. We supply all cues, balls, etc., free.

BECOME AN EXPERT AT HOME

THE BURROWES HOME BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first instalment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalogue.

E. T. Burrowes Co., 703 Center St., Portland, Maine

saying: "Herein lies the great art of life—to enjoy to the full the scent of the roses and all the other gifts of nature, while carefully avoiding the thorns."

Randall, James Ryder. The Poems of. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Matthew Page Andrews. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Tandy-Thomas Co.

Robinson, Humphrey. A Simple Explanation of Modern Banking Customs. 16mo, pp. 111. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Rogers, James Frederick. Life and Health. 12mo, pp. 202. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Roosevelt, Theodore. African Game Trails. Cloth. Royal 8vo. Illustrated. Scribner's, 1910. $4.

This much-heralded work will give satisfaction to every one who cares for the matter of which it treats, or rejoices in excellent diction, or admires fine book-making. The broad intelligence of its author, the alert mind and swift pen are felt from cover to cover. The writer was alive every minute. Everything interested him—the landscape, the wild natives, the settlers (so like those of our own West of his pioneer days), the actions of the animals, large and small, thronging about his path. This breadth and variety of observation lift the book far above a hunter's stories, and place it in the library of reference for Central Africa; yet to the narratives of sport with big game are given full space, more, indeed, than to any other single topic.

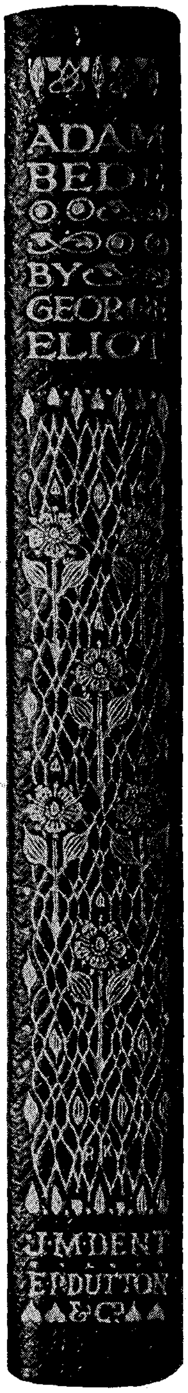
For Mr. Roosevelt, personally, the shooting was the prime interest of the trip; and the sportsman's joy in meeting the most formidable beasts of the world, and slaying them in fair fight, glows in every chapter. Some will think there is too much exultation over the fallen, too much attention to the thud of the bullet, to the last fatal struggle; but it must be remembered that these are records of incidents of an intense and critical character, when the hunter's life and perhaps that of his companions depended upon the cool, true aim, the remembering just where to put the bullet, the knowledge of what its effect will be. Hence details of rifle-power, etc., are not only liked by, but are of essential service to, the man who may next season duplicate for himself the perilous situations.

At any rate, whether we share Mr. Roosevelt's love for the hunt, or not, it is impossible not to be stirred by the pictures of adventures he paints with so virile a hand. His command of language is striking both in narrative and in description. Time and again he rises without apparent effort into an eloquence which it would be hard to find excelled in recent literature; let a single example suffice:

"In this desolate and lonely land the majesty of the storms imprest on the beholder a sense of awe and solemn exaltation. Tossing their crests, and riven by lightning, they gathered their wrath from every quarter of the heavens, and darkness was before and under them; then in the lull of a moment, they might break apart, while the sun turned the rain to silver and the rainbows were set in the sky; but always they gathered again,—for the promise of the bow was never kept, and even the clouds returned after the rain. Once as I rode facing Kenia the clouds tore asunder, to right and left, and the mountain towered between, while across its base was flung the radiant arch. But almost at once the many-colored glory was dimmed; for in splendor and terror the storm strode in front,

(*Continued on page* 656)

Books That Fit the Hand, the Mood, the Mind and Purse of Every Man



50 New Volumes Just Added to Everyman's Library

If you order one of these books by mail add 8c. extra for postage.

Biography—
Scott's "Lives of the Novelists"
Sir Arthur Helps' "Life of Columbus"
"The Life of William Shakespeare"
"The Life of Warren Hastings," by Captain L. Trotter
Homer's "Illiad"
Homer's "Odyssey"
Thucydides' "Peloponesian War"
"Plato," two important new volumes
A special Socrates volume, by Plato and Xenophon

Essays and Belles Letters—
Matthew Arnold's "Study of Celtic Literature"
Hazlitt's "Spirit of the Age" and "Lectures on English Poets"
Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution; Contingent Essays"
"Utopia and the Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulations," by Sir Thomas More

Fiction—
Charles Kingsley's "Alton Locke"
Balzac's "Cousin Pons"
Collins' "The Woman in White"
Thackeray's "Newcomes," Volume I
Fielding's "Joseph Andrews"
Geo. Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life"
Tolstoi's "A Volume of Tales and Parables"

For Young People—
Charlotte Yonge's "The Little Duke"
Edgar's "Heroes of England"
Thos. Bulfinch's "The Age of Fable"
"Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes,"

History—
Gibbons' "Roman Empire"
Froude's "Mary Tudor"
Washington Irving's "Conquest of Granada"
Bede's "Ecclesiastical History"
The Pilgrim Fathers

Philosophy and Theology—
Spinoza's Ethics
John Stuart Mills' "Utilitarianism, Liberty, Representative Gov't"
Bishop Berkeley's "Principles of Human Knowledge"
A Kempis' "Imitation of Christ"
"The Little Flowers," "The Mirror of Perfection" and "The Life of St. Francis"

Poetry and Drama—
Byron's Complete Poetical and Dramatic Works
Ben Johnson's Plays
Minor Elizabethian Drama
Minor Elizabethian Comedy
Select Plays of Beaumont & Fletcher
Ibsen's "The Wild Duck," "Brand" and other Plays

Reference—
Sir Wm. Smith's "Smaller Classical Dictionary'
Atlas of Historical Geography

Romance—
"Aucassin and Nicolette"

Science—
Huxley's Select Lectures and Lay Sermons

Travel and Topography—
Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes"
Sir Richard Burton's "First Footsteps in East Africa"

How do You buy Books—Now and Then or Regularly, or on Special Occasions?

Here are books that you can buy at "bargain prices" any time you want them—now or next year—and the price, printing and binding will be the same. They are the very kind of books you want to read. Look at the titles given here and verify this. There are 500 volumes in all, in uniform binding, and large, clear printing on fine opaque paper.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY

The publishers of Everyman's Library have built up a Library of Fiction, Poetry, History, Travel, Science, Biography, Essays, Children's Stories, etc., that contains almost any book the reader of standard literature wants to own. If your literary taste runs to Dickens, Scott, Macaulay, Balzac, Poe, Plutarch or Dumas, you can depend on finding *all* your favorites in Everyman's Library.

In Leather
70c. a vol.

Everyman's Library is under the general editorship of Prof. Earnest Rhys, assisted by such eminent scholars as Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Sir Oliver Lodge, A. C. Swinburne, Andrew Lang, G. K. Chesterton, T. Watts Dunton, Hilaire Belloc, Prof. Saintsbury, Arthur Symonds, Canon Beeching, Augustine Birrell and Lord Avebury.

In Cloth
35. a vol.

The books are the actual size of the photograph. In size and weight they are just right for coat pocket or traveling bag—for reading in an arm chair, at a table or in bed.

You may buy one volume of Everyman's Library, if one is all you want, or you may buy as many books at a time as you wish. There are no obligations or conditions about Everyman's Library. It is not a "set" of books. It simply gives every man the opportunity of buying his favorite books in something else besides expensive subscription sets or worthless, flimsy, broken-backed editions.

Sold by Dealers—When No Dealer Can Supply Sold by Mail

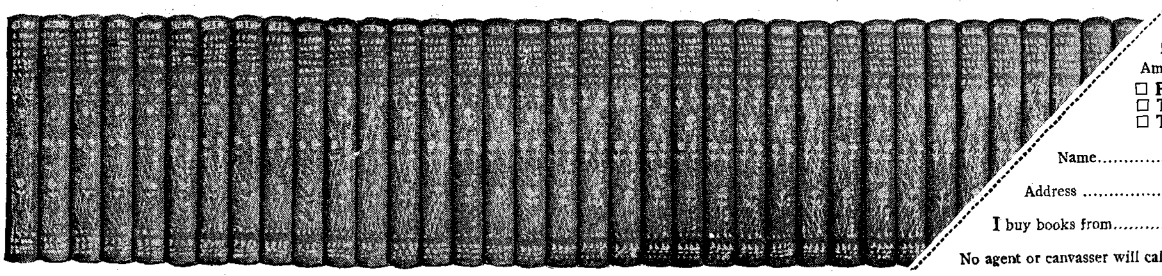
All booksellers and book departments should sell Everyman's Library. We employ no agents, but sell through regular channels—another reason for the remarkably low prices. Ask where you usually buy books to see a complete list of the titles, then ask to be shown a volume. To be appreciated these books must be seen. Glance over the small selection of titles on this page. It will give you an idea of the scope and quality of Everyman's Library. Whether your dealer sells Everyman's Library or not

Write for Our Handsome Descriptive Booklet

This booklet is interesting, educative and artistic. Besides telling all about Everyman's Library, it is full of matter of great interest to the lover and student of Literature. Even the man who seldom reads anything, will find this booklet worth reading and preserving. With it we send a list of selected groups to start a library for you or your children.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 31-33 West 23d St., New York

E. P. Dutton & Co. are also publishers of The Temple Shakespeare.
Descriptive circular mailed on request



L. D.
Oct. 15-10

E. P. Dutton & Co.
31-33 West 23d St.
New York

Please send me your descriptive booklet of Everyman's Library and complete list of titles. Am especially interested in works of

☐ **Fiction** ☐ **Biography**
☐ **Travel** ☐ **Poetry**
☐ **Theology** ☐ **Essays**

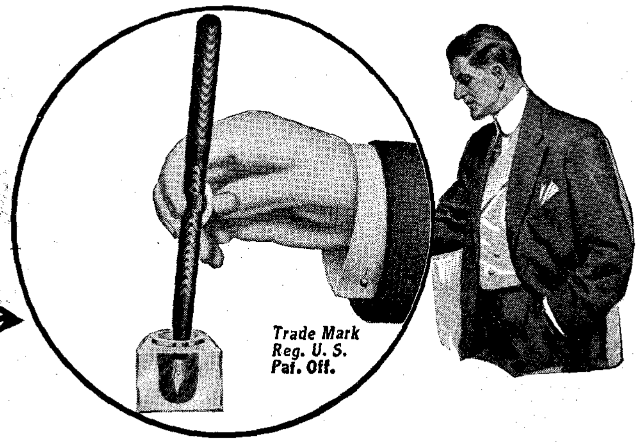
Name...

Address ....

I buy books from.....................................

No agent or canvasser will call on the sender of this coupon

Needs No Dropper-Filler, Just Press the "Crescent-Filler" Like This


Trade Mark
Reg. U. S.
Pat. Off.

Filling **this** Pen is simply **GREAT**

This is "The *Business* Pen"—the pen that is always ready to do what it is intended to do—WRITE. It is *never* without ink, for any inkwell is a source of supply. It can be filled anywhere, a thumb pressure on the *"Crescent-Filler"* being all that is necessary. Filling it is simply great!—it's so *easy.* Writing with it is simply great!—it's so *responsive.* Carrying it is simply great! —it's so *clean.* *This* pen is

CONKLIN'S
Self-Filling Fountain Pen
"The Business Pen"

Just as business-like for social correspondence purposes as for hard office use.

Take the Conklin on your travels—use it in the home—at the office—and for emergency writing on the boat, train, or elsewhere. You'll *always* find it to be "The *Business* Pen."

Writes as easily as it fills itself. Not a blot or scratch to mar the paper. Not a balk or skip to mar your temper.

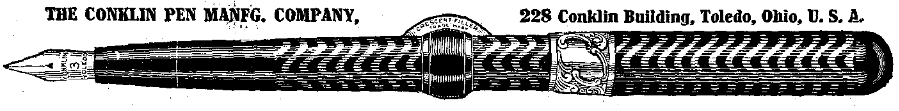
Hard iridium-tipped 14-K gold pens for all purposes—bookkeeping, stenography, manifolding, ordinary writing, etc., etc. Pens for every use.

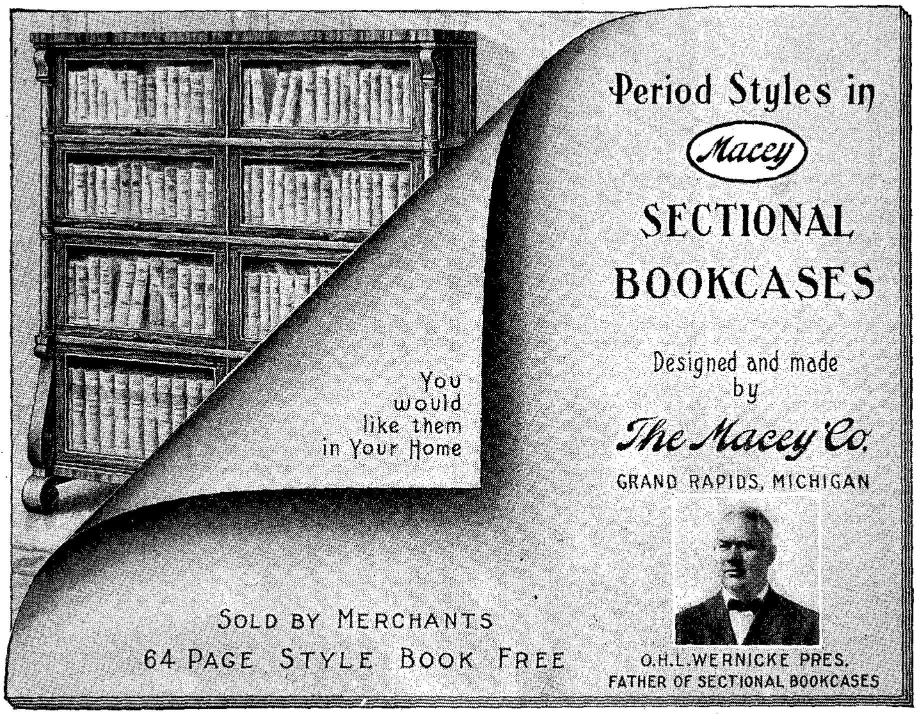
The *business-like* reservoir of the Conklin is guaranteed for *five* years.

Prices, $3, $4, $5 to $15, at leading dealers everywhere.

Write to-day for catalogue and three good pen stories, "How Thompson Got Pen Wise"; "Our Good Old Friend, the Fountain Pen"; and "Do Camels Drink Ink?"—all free.

THE CONKLIN PEN MANFG. COMPANY, 228 Conklin Building, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.




Period Styles in
Macey
SECTIONAL
BOOKCASES

Designed and made
by
The Macey Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

You would like them in Your Home

Sold by Merchants
64 Page Style Book Free

O.H.L. WERNICKE PRES.
FATHER OF SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

(*Continued from page* 654)

and shrouded all things from sight in thunder-shattered sheets of rain."

Such special samples, or others in softer strain which might be quoted, are exceptional only in topic. The manner of the whole book is a model of strong English without the least looseness, affectation, or pedantry.

As the reader is constantly reminded, the expedition under Mr. Roosevelt's direction was a scientific one, and any reader capable of judging will see that in this respect it was eminently successful. Kermit Roosevelt, Dr. Mearns, Mr. Loring, and his other assistants, had their share of the fun, but that they were busy as naturalists is plain from chapter to chapter; while the Appendixes give annotated lists of their collections for the Smithsonian which are surprizingly long and include many novelties. To this part of the work must be credited a majority of the admirable illustrations—mostly from photographs by Kermit Roosevelt or by Edmund Heller—of living animals and birds. These are far in advance of any similar series of pictures. To this scientific end the sport was constantly made to contribute. Every animal became a "specimen" or else was used for food.

A very striking feature in this connection—and one illustrative of the breadth and depth of Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge as a field-naturalist, as well as of his tireless energy—is the long discourse written on his journey down the Nile in criticism of the Thayer theory of protective coloration lately advanced in an elaborate volume. The great body of naturalists will thoroughly approve of the destructive dissection of the matter given there, and will thank Mr. Roosevelt for the illuminative material from his own experience. It would have made a valuable book by itself.

The work abounds, too, in keen political and sociologic comment on the people and government of East Africa, and the relations between the new masters of the land and the savage aborigines, which is fruitful in instruction for colonial administration elsewhere. There is no question but that, outside the field of "pure literature" this is the most important, as well as most readable book of the year, and a permanent contribution to science.

Rosenfeld, Sydney. Children of Destiny—A Play in Four Acts. Paper, 12mo, pp. 126. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Ross, Edward Alsworth. Latter Day Sinners and Saints. 16mo, pp. 68. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents net.

Rupp, F. A. Letters of a Physician to His Daughters on the Great Black Plague. 16mo, pp. 96. Philadelphia: Vir Publishing Co. 50 cents net.

Through the Year with Sousa. Excerpts from the Operas, Marches, Miscellaneous Compositions, Novels, Letters, Magazine Articles, Songs, Sayings, and Rimes of John Philip Sousa. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Van Wagenen, Anthony. Government Ownership of Railways—Considered as the Next Great Step in American Progress. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Villard, Oswald Garrison. John Brown. 8vo, pp. 738. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

The time is certainly ripe for a fresh, minute, and judicial biography of a man who dealt the first blow and drew the first blood in the struggle for the liberation of the Southern slaves. The lives of this earnest, pious, and quixotic enthusiast have hitherto represented him either as a malefactor or as a martyr for the right. Impartiality in history never comes excepting with the lapse of time and after fifty years the real proportion of events may be calculated. It was Charles Eliot Norton who, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, wisely remarked that "there never was more need for a good life of any man than there is for one of John Brown." Twenty-six years later Mr. John T. Morse wrote in the same periodical, "So grand a subject can not fail to inspire a writer able to do justice to the theme; and when such a one draws Brown, he will produce one of the most attractive books in the language. But meantime the ill-starred 'martyr' suffers a prolongation of martyrdom, standing like another Saint Sebastian to be riddled with the odious arrows of fulsome panegyrists."

The present writer has produced a work which is intended to fill out the program of these two writers. His narration is utterly free from bias and presents a long array of letters and other documents which enable the reader to verify things for himself. Materials never yet utilized have been largely drawn upon. The Kansas life of John Brown is dwelt upon in considerable detail, and many controversies regarding mythical incidents in his earlier days are cleared up. Mr. Villard is a sympathetic biographer, who represents his hero as a moral enthusiast recklessly pressing his convictions to their extreme conclusions. His attempt to originate a Servile War in this country was a ludicrous error founded on fatal miscalculation. Of his execution Col. J. T. K. Preston, who was present, remarked:

> "A single blow of the hatchet in the sheriff's hand, and the man of strong and bloody hand, of fierce passions, of iron will, of wonderful vicissitudes—the terrible partizan of Kansas—the capturer of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry—the would-be Catiline of the South—the demi-god of the Abolitionists—the man execrated and lauded—damned and prayed for . . . John Brown, was hanging between heaven and earth."

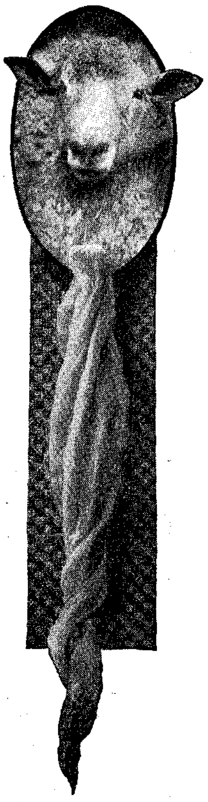
Of the proposal to make his sentence life imprisonment instead of death, the following anecdote was told by Mr. F. E. Spinner, of Worcester:

> "I said to Thaddeus Stevens that it was a pity that Brown had not been sentenced to prison for life, instead of being made a martyr by hanging. Mr. Stevens had ardently longed for an opportunity to give the two eminent Virginian statesmen (Governor Wise and Senator Mason) a shot, and turned to me and said in a loud voice: 'No, sir, he ought to have been hung for attempting to capture Virginia with a dozen white men, five negroes, and an old cow. Why, sir, he ought to have taken at least thirty men to have conquered Virginia.' "

The idea that Brown should not have been hanged is supported in some quarters on the plea of insanity. Governor Wise believed personally in the saneness of the prisoner, and declared to the Virginia legislature:

> "As well as I can know the state of mind of any one, I know that he was sane, and remarkably sane; if a hundred rational premises and consecutive reasoning from them, if cautious tact in avoiding disclosures and in covering conclusions and inferences, if memory and conception and practical common sense, and if composure and self-possession are evidence of a sound state of mind, he was more sane than his prompters and promoters."

Mr. Villard thinks Governor Wise was right, and bases his conclusion on "the extraordinary series of letters written by him



From his back to yours

Here's the fellow whose coat gives us the long soft silky fibre from which we make the Shackamaxon guaranteed fabrics.

Look at the beauty and variety of these fabrics—clear finished and undressed worsteds; staple and fancy serges in all weights; and rich, handsome cheviots—2000 or more different and exclusive styles.

Be sure you see the Shackamaxons before ordering your next suit.

There's only one way to be sure of lasting satisfaction with your clothes.

Have them made from high-grade reliable fabrics; and made to fit *you*.

Good fabrics are the very life of good clothes.

No matter how your new suit looks *today* it will not *keep* its shape and style unless it is made from a pure fleece-wool fabric; woven properly from perfect yarn; permanently dyed; and thoroughly shrunken.

Every one of these points is essential.

The *Shackamaxon* guaranteed fabrics are made from the wool of live fleeces—the choicest wool produced anywhere in the world. They are woven on slow looms from double yarn; dyed in the finest permanent colors; and shrunken by our improved cold-water process which is *the only thorough shrinking method known.*

If any suit made from a Shackamaxon fabric shrinks or fades, or if any other fault develops in the fabric—no matter how long you have worn it—we will pay for another suit.

In clothes properly made from these fabrics you are well dressed *as long as you wear them.*

Yet they cost you hardly any more than you would pay for ordinary ready-made clothes that have nothing like the style nor the wearing quality.

Why not have real economy and at the same time real satisfaction?

Write to us and we will tell you by return mail of a tailor near you who handles the *Shackamaxon* fabrics and will guarantee every suit he makes from them.

Ask for the new *Shackamaxon* booklet with its up-to-date chart of "Correct Dress for all Occasions." This is bound to interest you.

J R KEIM & CO Shackamaxon Mills
Philadelphia

Look for the "**Shackamaxon**" trade-mark stamped on every yard of fabric.

"Shackamaxon"
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Guaranteed fabrics.

Enamels
GLIDDEN'S HIGHEST — GRADE ENAMELS
THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO. CLEVELAND
Glidden

VELVET WHITE ENAMEL

(*EGG SHELL FINISH*)

THIS is a pure white enamel of the very highest quality. It dries with an egg shell gloss, producing a natural rubbed effect without the necessity of rubbing. Is waterproof and not affected by washing or changes in temperature. Can be successfully used on new or old woodwork.

LIST PRICES:

(*In the United States*)		(*In the Dominion of Canada* IMPERIAL MEASURE)	
1 Gal. Cans,	$5.00 each	1 Gal. Cans,	$6.00 each
Quart "	$1.35 "	Quart "	$1.60 "

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. If not at yours, we will send by prepaid express on receipt of price.

Full Descriptive Price List on Application.

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO.

Makers of High Grade Varnishes for all Purposes

6077 GLIDDEN BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO

ASK FOR GREEN LABEL BRAND

PRIZE CONTEST

FOR MEN AND WOMEN WHO LOVE TO DRAW

This cartoon was drawn by "Zim," the world's most famous cartoonist of "Judge." Can you make a copy of it? Try and see how easy it can be done. Draw this cartoon NOW, with either pen and ink or pencil, making it twice the size shown, and send it to us today, stating your age, occupation and if you have ever won a prize in our Contests.

COPY ME AND WIN A PRIZE

Our Board of Art Directors will carefully examine your sketch and if it is 60 per cent. as good as the original you will receive as a prize "The Home Educator" for 3 months. If you do not hear from us in ten days, your drawing was rejected.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

"The Home Educator" is a very inspiring magazine for both men and women, it is fully illustrated by world-famous illustrators. There is positively no money consideration connected with this Prize Contest. Neither can you buy or subscribe for this magazine—it is awarded only to prize winners in our Contests. Copy this cartoon NOW and mail it to us this very day.

Correspondence Institute of America, Dept. 7 Scranton, Pa.

(Brown) in jail, after his doom had been pronounced. No lunatic ever penned such high-minded, and such consistent epistles." Another evidence is the devotion of his followers, of which we read: "Dr. Starry, the gallant physician of Harper's Ferry, said, years after the raid, that such devotion as Brown's followers had for him, he, Dr. Starry, had never beheld before or since. They perfectly worshiped the ground the old fellow trod on.'" Mr. Villard adds: "The hard-headed, able Americans, like Stevens, Kagi, Cook, and Gill, who lived with John Brown, month in, month out, and were ready to die with him, worshiped no lunatic."

Much praise should be given to this admirable monograph; its thoroughness, scholarly completeness, and accuracy are admirable. Even the individual members of John Brown's little army find a place in the Appendix—a genuine "Classical Dictionary" of heroic men who stood their ground in the cause of liberty as Leonidas with his men at the Pass of Thermopylæ. The illustrations and portraits are numerous. There is a bibliography of twenty pages and an excellent index. A just estimate of the hero of his work is given in conclusion by Mr. Villard:

"The story of John Brown will ever confront the spirit of despotism, when men are struggling to throw off the shackles of social or physical slavery. His own country, while admitting his mistakes without undue palliation or excuse, will forever acknowledge the divine that was in him by the side of what was human and faulty, blind and wrong. It will cherish the memory of the prisoner of Charlestown in 1859, as at once a sacred, a solemn, and an inspiring American heritage."

White, Andrew Dickson. Seven Great Statesmen. 8vo, pp. 552. New York: The Century Co. $2.50 net.

Mr. White has chosen a wide stage for the marshaling of his figures in this interesting drama, of "the warfare of humanity with unreason." While omitting from his subject any out of the long list of American or English worthies, he has aimed at setting before us the heroes and statesmen of the European continent who did so much for the liberation of their own country in particular and the human race in general. He has chosen Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour, and Bismarck as his subjects. His own diplomatic experience in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and Russia gave him ample opportunity of studying the ways of European statesmen, while affording him access to historic material of the most authentic character.

It is natural enough that he should begin his series with Paolo Sarpi, one of the two foremost Italian statesmen since the Middle Ages, the other being Cavour. Sarpi is said to have been the man who taught Europe "in what manner the Holy Spirit guides the councils of the Church." He was born at Venice, the scene of his greatest triumphs, in 1552 on the very day that St. Francis Xavier, the most illustrious Jesuit, died. While he was baptized Peter, he took the name of Paul—from Peter the peasant Jew, to Paul the demolisher of Judaism—a significant change. Learned in all the science of the day, and an able disputant, he never reached the highest ecclesiastical honors, for he held with Dante, that earthly governors had a God-given right parallel to that of the pope's spiritual authority. In Venice be became the leader of those who opposed papal encroachment. This brought the Republic in conflict with Paul V., and led to the banishment of the Jesuits. Sarpi was an active agent in this ecclesiastical revolution, and when Sir Henry Wotton was an English ambassador at Venice, he wrote of the gentleness and kindness of the reformer, "He seemeth in countenance and in spirit liker to Philip Melanchthon than to Luther." Indeed, he maintained friendly relations with most of the Protestant leaders in Europe. It may be said of him that he laid the foundations of that monarchy of united Italy which was established by Cavour backed by the bayonet of Garibaldi.

Hugo Grotius (the Latinized form of the name Huig de Groot) was born at Delft in Holland, 1583. A precocious child, a brilliant scholar, he was called early in manhood to enter the fierce controversial struggle between Arminianism and Predestination. But his mind was too large to lose itself in the petty mazes of theological disputes. In 1625 he published his great work—*De Jure Belli et Pacis*, and his ideas passed into the laws the treaties, the current discussions of his day. Among his most illustrious disciples was Pufendorf, who claims that the work of Grotius was "the grammar of international law." Mr. White eloquently and truly says, speaking of the Palace of International Justice at The Hague:

> "The world has a right to think that this temple will be worthy of its high purpose; its dome a fitting outward and visible sign to all people that at last there is a solution of international questions other than by plunder and bloodshed; its corridors ennobled by the statues, busts, and medallions of those who have opened this path to peace; its walls pictured with the main events in this evolution of humanity. But among these memorials, one monument should stand supreme—the statue of Grotius."

This work of Dr. White in many ways

DAME NATURE HINTS

When the Food is Not Suited.

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food. The old Dame is always faithful, and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried various kinds of breakfast food, but they were all soft, starchy messes which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating.

"A friend persuaded me to quit the old coffee and starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice. I began using them three months ago.

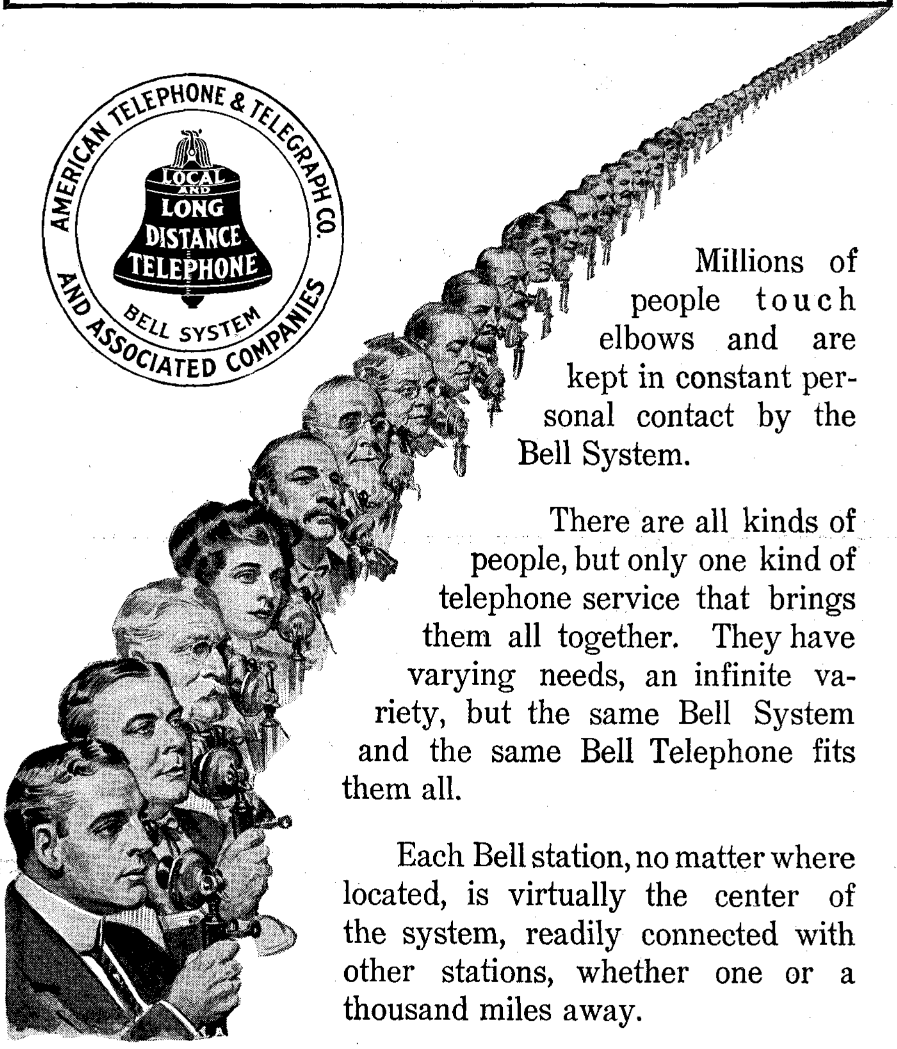
"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way.

"Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms." "There's a reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A United Nation



AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Millions of people touch elbows and are kept in constant personal contact by the Bell System.

There are all kinds of people, but only one kind of telephone service that brings them all together. They have varying needs, an infinite variety, but the same Bell System and the same Bell Telephone fits them all.

Each Bell station, no matter where located, is virtually the center of the system, readily connected with other stations, whether one or a thousand miles away.

Only by such a universal system can a nation be bound together.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

GUNN

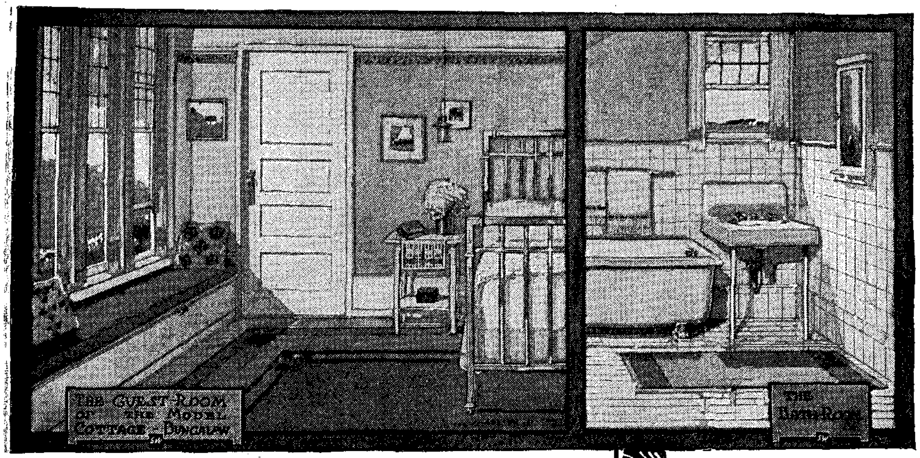
SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

SEND for our new catalogue B—something unusually attractive—which we will mail you free on request.

Prices are lower than others

on Sanitary Claw Foot, Mission and Standard styles; solid in appearance, no disfiguring iron bands, guaranteed Grand Rapids quality with exclusive features. *Sold by dealers or direct.*

Gunn Furniture Co., 19 Victoria St., Grand Rapids, Mich.


THE GUEST ROOM OF THE MODEL COTTAGE-BUNGALOW
SW
THE BATH-ROOM
SW

Your guest-room and your bath-room may be just as attractive as these.

The Sherwin-Williams' Cottage-Bungalow Portfolio shows how and is sent free.

THE two rooms shown above are reproductions in black-and-white from the designs in color which make up the Cottage-Bungalow Portfolio issued by the Sherwin-Williams' Decorative Department.

In connection with each design are given the complete specifications for producing the effect shown in color. The chief charm of a room is its color—not its shape.

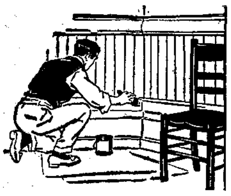
Your rooms may not be just like those shown in the Portfolio, but if you carry out these specifications you will get an effect equally good.

This Portfolio is sent free. There is no string tied to this offer. It is intended to help you get better color work for both the inside and the outside of your house.

STENCIL NO. 11

Brighten Up

We have a booklet which tells all about the paints and varnishes needed to touch up your home and keep it in good repair. These products are called the Brighten-up Finishes, because they help brighten up your home. Ask for this booklet. It is sent free.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

COVER THE EARTH

Address inquiries to Sherwin-Williams Co., Decorative Dept., 651 Canal Road, N.W., Cleveland, O.

At Last—A Plan Book

That keeps cost of new homes within the original estimates

7-Room House, $2,614. Exclusive of Plumbing and Heating Plant.

Doubtless you have consulted architects or have sent for some of the many Plan Books that are advertised for sale. **Have you ever tried to put up a house at the price stated in these books?**

If so, you have learned how disastrous it is to depend on the theoretical figures given by most architects.

5-Room Bungalow, $2,238. Exclusive of Plumbing and Heating Plant.

This is why the Gordon-Van Tine Plan Book wins out. Every house illustrated in it has been actually built at the figures stated. We have seen these houses go up and we have furnished all the material used. We know that they **are practical.** You will agree that they are attractive and up to date.

Our Plan Book contains about fifty actual photographs and floor plans of the newest designs in Bungalows, Cottages and Houses ranging in price from $600 to $6,000.

We want this book to be in the hands of every prospective home builder, and for a limited time will send it **free** on receipt of 10c to cover handling and postage. Send for this splendid volume today.

5-Room Bungalow, $2,135. Exclusive of Plumbing and Heating Plant.

9-Room Stucco House, $3,765. Exclusive of Plumbing and Heating Plant.

Gordon-Van Tine Company

2045 Case St., Davenport, Iowa

shows the mind of a student tracing backward the paths that have led up to our modern advancement. Thus Christian Thomasius was born in 1555 into a world of intellectual pedantry, education dwarfed by the ignorance of bigoted ecclesiasticism. He opposed the brutalities of legal procedure, but his great work did not lie in this. To quote our author: "His effort against indictment for witchcraft, torture, religious persecution, and various cruelties and pedantries was triumphant long ago, but the struggle begun by him against sectarian control of education still continues, and nowhere more steadily than in the United States."

It has often been said that if Anne Robert Jacques Turgot, Baron d'Auline, had been allowed to have his own way as Comptroller-General of France, there would have been no French Revolution. Turgot was a philosopher and his discourses at the Sorbonne show marvelous historic insight, originality, and breadth of view. Mr. White well sums up the economic and political view of this practical statesman: "Turgot's prophetic gift showed him that what plan he offered was the best chance for France and the last chance for the monarchy; that promptness in decision and vigor in execution had become the only hope; that reforms, to prevent a wild outburst of revolution, must be made then or never."

Unfortunately they were not made till the guillotine had destroyed the monarchy and decimated the nobility and Napoleon sat down to compile his Code.

We wish we had space to dwell upon the work of Henry Frederick Charles, Baron von Stein, the German statesman of the Napoleonic wars; of Cavour, and of Bismarck. These names are familiar to our readers, but Mr. White has added a freshness to his interpretation of their characters which shows that he was thinking of the present in his interpretation of the past. There is something of the higher journalism permeating all these sketches. They give evidence of a mood which takes keen interest in the struggles of the distant or nearer past, while anxious of personal security in the present. His is the attitude taken by the philosopher of Lucretius who finds it sweet to watch from the shore the storm-tossed ships, not because it is agreeable to witness the sufferings of others, but because such a spectacle makes us more keenly alive to our own good fortune. From this point of view Mr. White's book is a genuine comment on present-day politics, and, apart from the personal interest roused by the procession of really great men which is led out before us, their work and experience teach us to feel more deeply the privileges we enjoy in the present era.

Wilcox, Delos F. Great Cities in America—Their Problems and Their Government. 12mo, pp. 426. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Wright, Horace J. Sweet Peas. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 116. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

The Land of Ice and Mutton.—They have some curious ideas about us in Dear Old England. A lady who was about to leave London for New Zealand a little while ago was strongly advised to provide herself with very warm clothing before sailing. "Why?" she asked. "Oh, it's awfully cold out there, don't you know," the other British matron said. "It's the place where all the frozen mutton comes from!"—*New Zealand Free Lance.*

CURRENT POETRY

A METAPHOR is a live wire that brings an electric interest to a poem. A figure of speech seems somehow to tap the infinite. The poem "October," taken from *The Smart Set,* is trope pure and simple, and thus it carries a potential reserve behind all that is made actual in expression and the words are given a life and meaning that they do not retain in their removal to dictionaries.

October

By Louis Untermeyer

On the altar of the world
All the hopes of Spring are furled,
All of Autumn's gifts are spread
Where the Summer rests her head.
Earth-warm passions, fresh-lipped Youth,
Wraiths of Love and ghosts of Truth,
Broken dreams and visions lost—
All of these are heaped and tossed
On the sacrificial pile
Where in majesty the while
Summer sleeps in solemn state,
Sleeps upon a bed ornate
Strewn with bows of pine and larch. . . .
Nature then applies the torch. . . .

II

First a spark—then leaps among
Oak and beech a tiny tongue,
Darts of gold and tips of yellow
Touch the branches of the willow,
And the growing color spreads
Into fierce and flaming reds,
Kindling bush and brake and briar
With the surging sacred fire.
Maple clusters all aglow,
Slim white birches in a row,
Trembling in the woodland ways,
Burst into a golden blaze.
Even slender grass and fern
Droop and wither as they burn,
While the clean green earth is lost
In this holy holocaust.
Now the wakened winds and free
Swing the brands from tree to tree,
And the fire spreads until
Every mountain side and hill,
Every vale and garden close—
In the wildest radiance glows—
Till the flames that leap unfurled
Sweep and inundate the world
And the martyred Summer lies
Burning with her sacrifice.

A common-sense talk to men, by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in metrical prose, in *The American.*

If

By Rudyard Kipling

If you can keep your head when all about you
  Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
  But make allowance for their doubting too:
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
  Or being lied about don't deal in lies.
Or being hated don't give way to hating.
  And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise :

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master ;
  If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim.
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
  And treat those two impostors just the same,
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
  Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
  And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
  And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
  And never breathe a word about your loss :

America's Greatest Violinist heard the Apollo and *thought it was some great artist*

In Syracuse, N. Y., Francis Macmillen, the world-renowned violinist, visited a large musical establishment. As he entered the "Apollo Room" a gentleman seated at one of the instruments was interpreting the Schumann Nocturne. Turning to his companion, Mr. Macmillen said: "What a wonderful touch that man has!" He thought the performer was some great artist. Coming closer he discovered the instrument was the Apollo. He was still more surprised to learn that the performer was not a musician, having become discouraged in his youth, after taking a few piano lessons. The great violinist added that it was *the only player he had ever heard with a true human-like touch.*

MELVILLE CLARK'S

APOLLO

Player Piano

We Own The Exclusive Right To Play Directly On The Keys

"I am astonished at the improvements that the APOLLO player reveals. The device permitting the transposition of a composition into any key, the automatic rewinding and also the easy action of the pedals positively challenge admiration and are a certain guarantee of a great future for this ingenious invention"

Joseph Hofmann

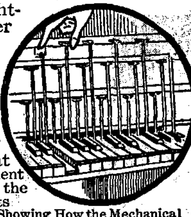
Why should you, knowingly, do a thing backwards, or the wrong way?

Did you ever see anyone play a piano by any other method than *touching down on the piano keys?*

Do you know that we *own* the patents on the *natural* way of playing the piano with an interior player—with the *downward touch on the keys?* You could not expect our competitors to make this point clear.

Would you like to read the patents that give us this right? The patents that cover the reason why *musicians* remark that the Apollo *does not sound "mechanical."*

If you have the slightest idea that you will ever be in the market for a player piano it will pay you in *dollars* and *satisfaction* to investigate the Apollo. Your name and address will bring a catalog and absolute proof that the Apollo is the one instrument of its kind that **can** play in the natural way. The real facts and information about player pianos that we will trade for a penny postal are well worth having. Write now.



Showing How the Mechanical Fingers of the Apollo Press DOWN on the Keys

Melville Clark Piano Company
409-17 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

ON IN A MINUTE

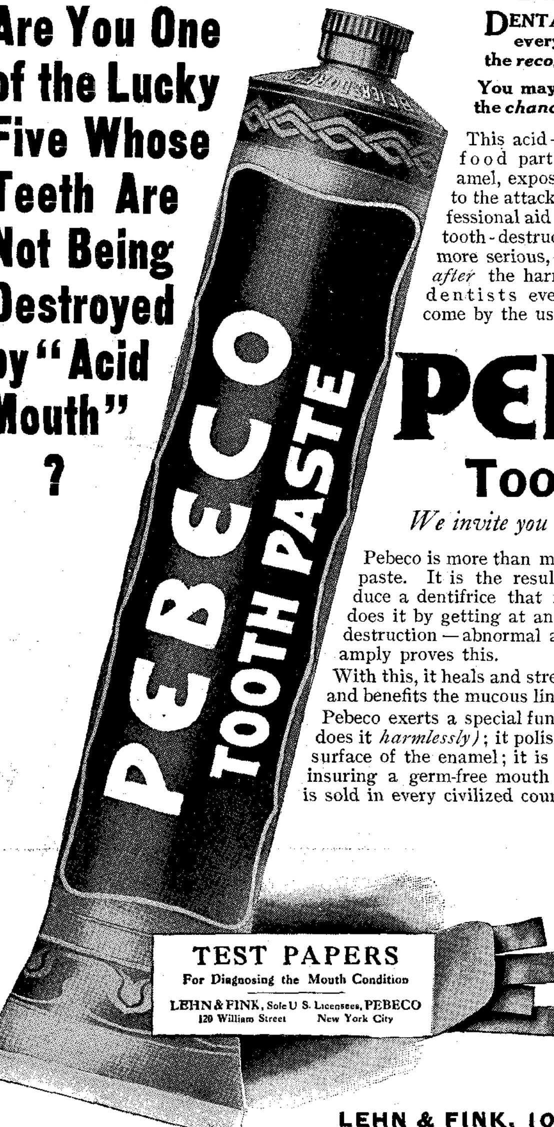
You can easily move your furniture about on the waxed floors without injuring the floors if the furniture is fitted with

HERON WOOL Tips Casters

They are made from the finest long fibre carbonized wool, fitted together by a labor process without the use of any glue—will support the heaviest weight and last as long as the furniture itself, and yet can't scratch. For the drawing-room chairs and tables, etc., the tips are used—put on in a minute with a hammer—can't split wood and can't come off. The casters for the heavier furniture will support any weight. Tips—4 for 25 cents. At all dealers', or direct by mail on receipt of price. Fit up your furniture—whether new or old.

A Free Booklet Mailed on Request Gives Prices and Data
Mention Your Dealer
HERON MANUFACTURING CO., 3 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

CAN'T SCRATCH FLOORS


PEBECO TOOTH PASTE
TEST PAPERS
For Diagnosing the Mouth Condition
LEHN & FINK, Sole U S. Licensees, PEBECO
120 William Street New York City

Are You One of the Lucky Five Whose Teeth Are Not Being Destroyed by "Acid Mouth" ?

DENTAL statistics tell us that 95 out of every 100 persons have "acid-mouth," the *recognized* cause of tooth-decay.

You may be one of the fortunate five, but the *chances are twenty to one against you.*

This acid—formed by the fermentation of food particles—disintegrates the tooth enamel, exposing the dentine (interior structure) to the attack of decay bacteria, and, unless professional aid is resorted to, results in inevitable tooth-destruction. This condition is all the more serious, because it gives no warning until *after* the harm is done. As urged by leading dentists everywhere, it may be speedily overcome by the use of

PEBECO

Tooth Paste

We invite you to try it at our expense.

Pebeco is more than merely a finely scented saponaceous paste. It is the result of professional research to produce a dentifrice that really *does preserve* teeth; and it does it by getting at and *routing out* the cause of tooth-destruction—abnormal acidity. Seventeen years' use amply proves this.

With this, it heals and strengthens "spongy," bleeding gums and benefits the mucous lining of the entire oral cavity.

Pebeco exerts a special function of whitening the teeth (and does it *harmlessly)*; it polishes without destroying the natural surface of the enamel; it is highly antiseptic and deodorant, insuring a germ-free mouth and a sweet, healthy breath. It is sold in every civilized country on the globe.

Ten-day Trial Tube Sent On Request

with the TEST PAPERS, which enable you to determine in a few moments whether you have "acid mouth" or not. Write today.

Pebeco Tooth Paste originated in the hygienic laboratories of **P. Beiersdorf & Co.**, Hamburg, Germany. Sold everywhere in large 50c. tubes. You will find it the most refreshing, most *effective* dentifrice you ever used, and very economical as only a small quantity is used at a time.

LEHN & FINK, 107 William St., New York
Producers of Lehn & Fink's Riveris Talcum Powder

Look for the flat lever Springs found only on Shur-ons
Look for Name here

REMEMBER THE NAME

Shur-on Eyeglass Mountings

Give what others cannot

Eyeglass Comfort, Convenience and Lens Efficiency

Most inconspicuous of eyeglass mountings. On to stay on when properly adjusted.

Insist upon Shur-ons—*You* are the one who must suffer expense, annoyance and discomfort if you wear inferior eyeglasses.

$3 and $5 without Lenses

Send for descriptions and information that will instruct and protect you against inferior imitations

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO. Est. 1864
Ave. K, Rochester, N. Y.

How to reduce your nose pores

Complexions otherwise flawless, are often ruined by the conspicuous nose pores. The blood supply of the nose is comparatively poor, does not keep the pores open as they should be. They clog up, collect dirt and become enlarged.

Begin tonight to use this treatment.

Wring a wash cloth from very hot water, lather with Woodbury's Facial Soap and hold it to your nose. Do this several times. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in a good lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Rub it in. Then rinse thoroughly in cold water.

Woodbury's Facial Soap cleanses the pores and *acts as a stimulant.* As new skin forms, this treatment with Woodbury's gradually reduces the enlarged pores. The skin on your nose becomes as refined in texture as your cheeks.

Use Woodbury's *regularly.* It costs 25c. No one hesitates at the price after their *first cake.*

For 4c.we will send you a sample cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. For 10c., a sample Woodbury's Facial Soap, Woodbury's Facial Cream, Woodbury's Facial Powder. Write now.
The Andrew Jergens Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

For sale by

dealers everywhere

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

It seems as tho one might learn the trick by which Le Gallienne turns commonplace incidents into poetry—but one can't. "The Shining Path," from *Harper's*.

The Shining Path

By Richard Le Gallienne

I crossed the orchard, walking home,
The rising moon was at my back,
The apples and the moonlight fell
Together on the gleaming track.

Then, speeding through the evening dews,
A dozen lighted windows glide—
The east-bound flyer for New York,
Soft as a magic-lantern slide.

New York! On through the sleeping flowers,
Through echoing midnight on to noon:
How strange that yonder is New York,
And here such silence and the moon!

In the literary world of shreds and patches and tattered ends, we bow to the mind that brings to us a new theme bodied forth in strong verse. We are glad to reprint "The House of Broken Swords" from a copy of *Scribner's* that is now some months old.

The House of Broken Swords

By William Hervey Woods

On one side marshes met the snarling sea,
And on the other three gaunt mountain peaks
Shot up 'mid screaming eagles; and between,
Beetling above an inky tarn, upclomb
That hostelry.
Cloud-high it loomed, and dark
As Amazonian forests. Far o'erhead
Its shadowy roof, sometimes but spindrift dim,
Sometimes was heaven, with lucent twilight skies
Besprent with stars; and round each echoing hall
In carven ambrys quaint, old storied arms
Blazoned the walls. There on Goliath's blade
Goliath's blood still rusted; there sea-born
Excalibur flaunted his wizard hilt,
And Soldan's yataghan and Richard's brand
Hung with the baton that in Cæsar's grasp
Dispeopled nations.
But the loftiest nave
In that strange house was hung with broken swords
Whereof the chiefest three had shields beneath
Scrolled each with shining names. One shield was his
Who long time humbled Rome, and one, blood-red,
Recalled the Corsican; and last a shield,
Now wet with old men's tears, proclaimed the chief
Whose ramparts linger 'mid Virginian pines
Untenanted the place, to casual eyes,
And silent; but anon began afar
Onset of armèd feet, and thunders rolled
(Thunders or battle), and a hand unseen
Lifted a veil, and Lo! a marching host
Swept through the aisles, while on amazèd ears
Sea-like uprose the Prayer of Beaten Men.

"*We are the fallen, who, with helpless faces
Low in the dust, in stiffening ruin lay,
Felt the hoofs beat, and heard the rattling traces
As o'er us drove the chariots of the fray.*

"*We are the fallen, who by ramparts gory,
Awaiting death, heard the far shouts begin,
And with our last glance glimpsed the victor's glory
For which we died, but dying might not win.*

"*We were but men. Always our eyes were holden,*
We could not read the dark that walled us round,
Nor deem our futile plans with thine enfolden—
We fought, not knowing God was on the ground.

"*Give us our own; and tho in realms eternal*
The potsherd and the pot, belike, are one,
Make our old world to know that with supernal
Powers we were matched, and by the stars o'erthrown.

"*Aye, grant our ears to hear the foolish praising*
Of men—old voices of our lost home-land,
Or else, the gateways of this dim world raising,
Give us our swords again, and hold thy hand."

Thus prayed they, and no spoken answer fell;
But whoso watched, saw the dark roof again
Flash into sudden heaven aglow with stars
That aimed their rays, straight as God's glances, on
Those shields alone beneath the broken swords.

Three stanzas of four verses each, alternately rimed, seem to be a favorite form in which to tie up a little packet of polite sorrow and present it to the world. We select "In Absence" from the September *Century*.

In Absence

By Charles T. Rogers

I know that others wait like me,
But, oh, their eyes. They strike me blind.
'Tis when they're kindest that I see,
Now she's away, how hers were kind.

The word each heart with good intent
Speaks from the sorrow that it knows
Remind me that the sweetest scent
Comes with the wind that strews the rose.

And every clasp they reach to still
The ache, and show they understand,
But proves the whole world can not fill
This hand that's empty of her hand.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer presents us, in *Harper's*, with a little edition de luxe of nature.

A Garden in the Fern

By Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer

Make thyself lowly for this garden laid
In the clear stillness of the beech-tree shade.
Make thyself lowly; lie amid the fern;
Forget the size of men and tree trunks; learn,
With eyes attuned to daintier scale, to see
What the green garths of fairy-land may be.

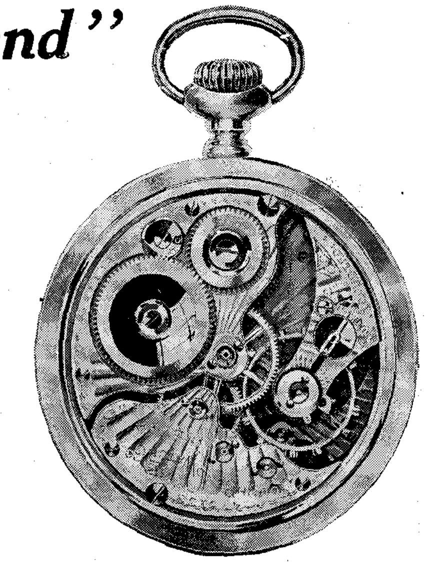
Hollowed atop is this gray stone. Its bed
Is moss, and the enwalling fronds are spread
A space apart that so, untouched, may rise
The white wood-sorrel's delicate surprize
From the deep emerald floor. Come close and know
How triple leaflets on each thin stalk grow,
Drooping together at the touch of night.
How the snowflakes of flowers, so exquisite
They shame the wild rose as too large and bold,
Are crimson-threaded and are eyed with gold.

Dark trefoil and white blossom—see, they press,
A tremulous company of loveliness,
Trusting frail feet to nook and crevice, up
The lichened stone to find and wreathe its cup,
Its moss-lined cup that soft and diligent wings
Of winds have sown with seeds of tiny things.

There are no words minute and sweet enough
To tell how flourishes upon its rough
Rock-base this garden plot. Here too are ferns
But miniature: e'en the wood-sorrel turns
Downward to them its golden glance. Inch-tall
And scarcely more the grasses grow, and all
Their bonny neighbors of the broader leaf—
Minim parterres where one small scarlet sheaf
Of strawberries seems statured like a tree,
And gauzy flies as birds for bigness be.

Why seek far grandeurs? Wash thy lids with dew
Of the accustomed morning, line thy shoe
With fern-seed from the well-known woodland path,
And go—invisibly to him who hath
Proud eyes for the remote and large—where stand,
Frequent, unfenced, the garths of fairy-land.

Every "South Bend" Watch Gets 250 Inspections



THERE are fifteen hundred different operations in the making of a "South Bend" Watch.

It takes as long, usually, to build one "South Bend" Watch as it does to construct one of our largest skyscrapers, for many a "South Bend" remains in our factory a full year before it has passed our final tests.

The making of the watch alone requires six months of intricate labor by the most expert mechanical artisans in the world.

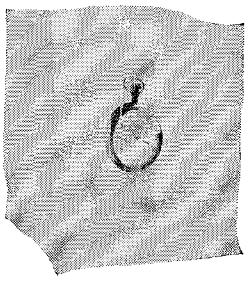
The regulation and adjustments then often consume six months more.

Every watch gets 250 inspections or more before it satisfies us.

These are the reasons why a "South Bend" Watch costs more than ordinary watches.

The lack of this care and exquisite workmanship is the reason why ordinary watches, like "mail order watches," never give the satisfactory service that is guaranteed in a "South Bend."

A common watch, like a "mail order watch," isn't capable of the fine "personal adjustment" that a "South Bend" Watch gets from the expert jeweler who sells it and while the owner is wearing it.



Frozen in solid ice keeps perfect time.

Why "Personal Adjustment" Is Necessary

A WATCH has a tendency to run faster lying flat than when held upright. Jolting, quick movements, etc., affect it.

Some people move quickly, lean over a great deal or jolt about in motor cars much of the time, and their watches need adjustment to those peculiarities.

A "South Bend" Watch can be adjusted to meet the average of conditions so it will keep perfect time ***all*** the time.

A cheap watch never can be so nicely regulated.

When a person gets a cheap watch that keeps good time it is pure luck.

It pays to get the best watch you know about. Send for highly interesting book, "How Good Watches Are Made," and learn all about "South Bend" Watches.

Ask your jeweler to show you the "Studebaker," the new South Bend Railroad Model. Sold by 14,680 retail jewelers in the United States.

The South Bend Watch Co.
(39) *Dept. I*
South Bend, Ind.

Guaranteed Mortgages

THE New York Mortgage Co.'s "**First Mortgage Trust Bonds**" will be found, upon investigation, the most solid form of investment, offering the same facilities, advantages, security and income, whether your capital amounts to $10 or $10,000. Our Bonds and Mortgages on New York *City and Suburban* Real Estate yield investors

5 to 5½ Per Cent. Net

and have an absolute guarantee from this Company as to payment of both interest and principal when due.

These "Trust Bonds" are secured by first mortgages deposited with the Windsor Trust Co. of New York, and held by them for the protection of bond-holders.

Issued in amounts of $100 and multiples thereof. Cashable at holder's option upon short notice. Payments of $10 and upwards will be received by the company at any time to suit the convenience of investors. Interest begins at once and is *payable semi-annually.*

UNDER SUPERVISION OF NEW YORK BANKING DEPT.

Free Booklet giving full particulars, address

NEW YORK MORTGAGE CO.

DEPT. C, 1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

OUTPUT 100,000,000 A YEAR

Requiring 4,000 square feet of factory space to meet the increasing demand for The Niagara Clip. Send 15 cts. for sample box of 100 to Niagara Clip Co., 155 Waverly Place, N.Y. City.

The Niagara Leads Them All

No 103
AUTOMATIC
$15.68

The **AUTOMATIC** FILING CABINET

The only one with DROP FRONT and AUTOMATIC TILTING FOLLOWER. A feature that makes filing easy and reference easier.

WE GUARANTEE it to EXCEL any other vertical file made, ship it on approval at our risk of all the expense and let you decide for yourself and pay if acceptable.

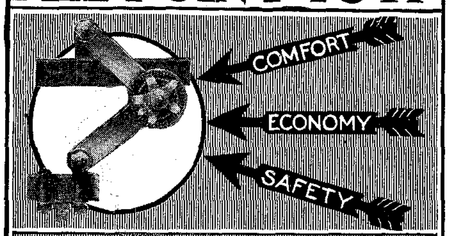
We manufacture a COMPLETE LINE, sell to the consumer direct and can save you from 20 to 40 per cent on your outfit

Write for complete catalogs and prices.

No. 3
AFICO
$8.82

The Automatic File & Index Co.
143 - 153 Pearl St. Green Bay, Wis.

ALL POINT TO IT



THE
TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD
SHOCK ABSORBER
is not a motor **accessory,** but a motor **necessity,** for it contributes immensely to comfort, economy and safety.

Comfort is impossible in the car that jolts, jars and vibrates. The Truffault-Hartford absorbs jolt, jar and vibration with the avidity that a sponge absorbs water. It imparts to the car a smooth, wavy motion by preventing excessive contraction or recoil of the springs.

Economy.—To excessive vibration may be ascribed ninety per cent. of upkeep cost—fuel and oil excepted. Vibration is reduced to a minimum by the Truffault-Hartford. Car, engine and parts suffer little on this score and the wear and tear to them is correspondingly less. Tires, saved from bouncing and skidding, increase in mileage. Economy is assured.

Safety.—A broken spring often invites disaster. Broken springs are impossible on a Truffault-Hartford-equipped car, because the Truffault-Hartford insures normal spring action at all times. Perfect traction, too, is necessary for perfect control. The Truffault-Hartford, by keeping the wheels on the ground all the time, contributes to perfect traction.

Your car made more comfortable, safer, more economical by a set of Truffault-Hartford Shock Absorbers.

We can fit any car and make any car fit for any road

Particulars yours for the asking.

TRUFFAULT HARTFORD
MAKES ALL ROADS SMOOTH ROADS
THE SIGN OF THE TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD AGENCY

HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO.
E. V. HARTFORD, Pres.
137 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J.
Branches:
New York: 212-214 W. 88th St.
Philadelphia: 250 N. Broad St.
Boston: 319 Columbus Ave.
Chicago: 1458 Michigan Ave.
Newark, N. J.: 289 Halsey St.

5%

Both Security and Profit

are absolutely assured when you invest idle money or your savings with us. We pay 5%—Have done so for 15 years. Dividend checks are mailed every six months. Your money isn't tied up. Every cent you leave in our hands is payable on demand without loss of dividends.

Write today for booklet giving full information.

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE MAKING OF SIMON NEWCOMB

A YEAR after the death of Simon Newcomb, comes his sister to tell us that America's foremost astronomer owed all his greatness to a successful experiment in eugenics and to his father's faith in phrenology. John Newcomb, we are told, was a Nova Scotian youth of inquisitive, skeptical mind. Studying and thinking much by himself. he became enthusiastic over the then new science of phrenology which taught him to fit "the virtues and failings of his neighbors to their noses and eyes, their chins and their foreheads," and to utilize the long and dreary sermon in studying the cranial contours of the worshipers. At the age of twenty-four this youth of analytic mind, writes his daughter, Dr. Sara Newcomb Merrick, in this month's *McClure's*, stood before his mirror and thus soliloquized:

> I am twenty-four years old, and it is time I began to look for a wife. Combe and Gall both say that twenty-five is the best age for marriage. I must marry a young woman whose temperament shall be unlike mine, and unlike in such a way as shall make us harmonious, one being the complement of the other. The difference in temperament is shown by the difference in physical form. I am a little above the medium height, five feet nine, so she may be of medium height. I am inclined to be slender, with sloping shoulders—she should be rather square in the shoulders and stocky of build. My muscles are long and slim, and my hands slender, with slim fingers; therefore she should present the opposite.
>
> Face and head: I have rather a large mouth, a square chin and jaw, a face inclined to be long—she must have a rather round face with plump cheeks. My nose is long, with bony portions prominent, somewhat like the Roman nose, but broader and with full nostrils—she must have a rather short nose, even with a little uptilt, and lacking in bony development.
>
> My eyes are deep-set—hers must be full and prominent. My eyebrows are straight—hers must be arching. The hair grows low over my forehead—her forehead must be high. My forehead projects over my eyes, and slopes back somewhat, making what is termed the philosophical head—hers must be full and round in the upper portion, making the literary and history-loving head. My head is inclined to be narrow between the ears and high in the crown—hers must be broad between the ears and highest over the ears, from which point there should be a smooth slope to the back of the head. My back head is full, showing strong love for children and great affection—hers should be somewhat less. Because my hair is dark and strong of growth, rather coarse, in fact, hers should be fine and, if possible, curling or easily curled. In color my face is inclined to be florid—hers must be more delicate, while still showing the hue of health. The color of my eyes is gray-blue; but—I'm not so sure here. I think color of eyes and hair is not of so much consequence. Mentally I am slow of thought and speech—my wife must be quick and ready with an answer.

Korrect Shape Shoes
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
For Men

Style Number 23

We Own Our Tanneries
We tan Oak Sole leather for our exclusive use, and use it in every pair of shoes we manufacture. Instead of opening the fibres, as in ordinary sole leather, and filling the leather with substances which are detrimental to its wear, and cause it to easily absorb moisture,

We Knit the Fibres more Closely,
emit foreign matter, and make our Oak Sole leather practically moisture and wear proof.

GUARANTEED
If the "Burrojaps" upper breaks through before the first sole is worn through we will replace with a new pair FREE.

THE STYLE
will please the most exacting taste of young or old.

THE FIT
Perfect conformity with every curve and joint.

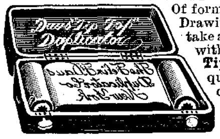
PRICES
$4, $4.50, $5

Korrect Shape

If your dealer hasn't them, send us his name and we will mail you our FREE illustrated catalogue in colors, from which you can order direct. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BURT & PACKARD CO., Makers
83 Field Street, Brockton, Mass.

EVER NEED DUPLICATES



Of form Letters, Price Lists, Bills, Invoices, Drawings, Menus, Reports, anything? Then take advantage of our offer of 10 days' trial without deposit, **Daus IMPROVED Tip Top** is the simplest, easiest and quickest method of duplicating 100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Type-written Original. Complete Duplicator, cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.)

Price, $7.50, less special discount—33⅓% net. **$5**
Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N.Y.

A Special
TORREY RAZOR

THE J.R. TORREY

Here's a real man's razor—"992," a Torrey Special—built to meet most exacting requirements and to make shaving a delight.

HIGHEST TYPE OF RAZOR MADE

Unique in design, full concaved, with swage back. Medium width.

Illustration shows the beautiful pearl celluloid handle, with tang of selected pearl. Entire blade is finished with a brilliant crocus polish.

This and more ornate styles of handle $4.00. Black Rubber $3.50. Other razors $1.50 up. Sent postpaid if not at your dealer's.

"How to Shave."
A booklet that appeals to the man who appreciates the joys of a perfect shave. Yours for the asking.

Torrey Strops the best made.

THE J. R. TORREY RAZOR CO.,
DEPT. O WORCESTER, MASS.

She should now be about nineteen years old. Where is the young woman?

Such a woman and I would be congenial, harmonious, and therefore happy. Our children would be an improvement upon ourselves, more harmoniously formed in both body and mind. They would have good physique and strong constitutions that would carry them through the vicissitudes of life to the hundredth milestone as the years go. Now, where is the young woman? I must look around for her. Another thing, tho: she should be a good housekeeper, neat and thrifty. I will do my best to furnish the means for the housekeeping, but I am not constituted for a farmer; I must be a teacher. I have taught several winters already, and I think I can always make a living at the work.

As we can readily believe, none of the nearby maidens satisfied these requirements, to which John Newcomb, of course, added love of learning. So one fine morning in August, "when his twenty-fifth year was but a month old; this new Coelebs set forth in search of a wife. A bundle made up from his limited wardrobe and his precious library was fastened to the end of a stick, and the youth left home, merely saying that he was going to seek a school for the coming winter.

John Newcomb stopt at farm-houses for his refreshment, and in each house, if there was a daughter of marriageable age, he tarried perhaps a day, or even longer, to make a study of the maiden. He always made himself "handy" about the place, drawing up water with the great well-sweep, bringing in fire-wood—doing anything that he could do and still keep near the daughter.

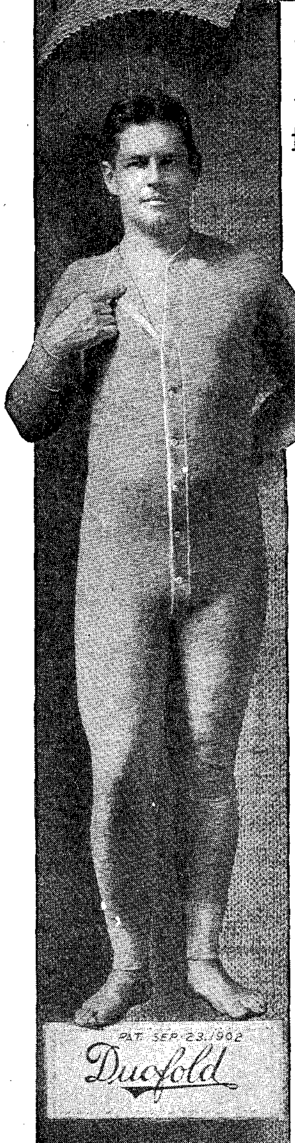
Disappointment met him at every door. At one house the cooking was poor; at another the house was not neatly kept; at a third there was scolding or fault-finding, a want of harmony—and in all the maidens a lack of desire for learning or education. One young woman little knew by what a narrow margin she missed her fate. All was going smoothly till, when she was molding the dough for the baking-pans, he noticed that a considerable portion of the dough was left in the wooden kneading-trough. He asked her the reason for this, and her reply was that she left it for the horse because he was fond of it. She always did this, she said; there was plenty. "Want of thrift," decided the young man, and he shouldered his bundle and walked on.

Still undiscouraged, he continued his journey until, one evening, he entered the village of Moncton, New Brunswick.

The first building to greet him was not a dwelling, as he knew from its form. Yet it was lighted, and the melody of a familiar hymn greeted his ear. He had happened upon a prayer-meeting in the Baptist meeting-house.

He stept in unobtrusively and took a seat near the door. His attention was at once attracted to a young woman in the upper part of the room who presided at the melodeon. He saw that she was easily the leader among the half-dozen persons forming the choir, altho she was younger than most of them. They deferred to her and followed her lead as they sang the psalms and hymns

Inner fabric of cotton linen or silk
Air space between
Outer fabric of wool silk or silkoline



ROBUST or delicate—it makes no difference: You will find complete satisfaction in

Improved
Duofold
Health Underwear
Two light-weight fabrics in one; with air-space between

This scientific combination adapts itself both to the wearer and the weather.

The smooth, finished inner fabric is always fresh and dry and soothing next your skin. The outer fabric protects you perfectly against drafts, chills or sudden changes. And the two fabrics together weigh less than the ordinary thick one.

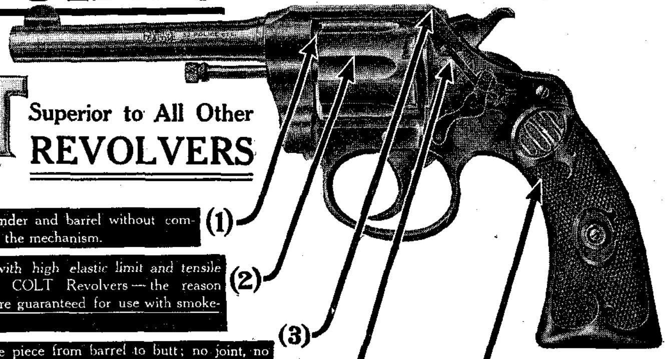
Your dealer will supply you with single garments or union suits in various shades and weights; for men, women and children.

There is nothing else like *Duofold.* Don't try to make some substitute "answer the purpose." It can't. If you have any difficulty write to us; and we will see that you get what you want. Your money back if not satisfied.

Ask for the *Duofold* style booklet. It gives information valuable to every careful dresser.

Duofold Health Underwear Co., Mohawk, N. Y.
Robischon & Peckham Co., Selling Agents
349 Broadway, New York

FIVE POINTS That Make The COLT Superior to All Other REVOLVERS



Perfect Alignment of cylinder and barrel without complicated additions to the mechanism. (1)

Cylinder of special steel with high elastic limit and tensile strength, made for COLT Revolvers—the reason COLT Revolvers are guaranteed for use with smokeless powder. (2)

Solid Frame, forged in one piece from barrel to butt; no joint, no weakness at an important part. (3)

Positive Lock—a bar of solid steel between hammer and cartridge, absolutely preventing accidental discharge. (4)

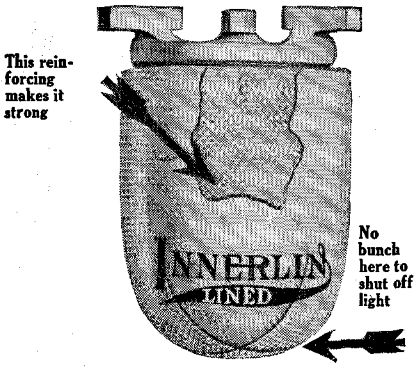
COLT Grip—the Grip that Fits the Hand, which lessens the shock from recoil, prevents flinching and wild shooting. (5)

These are some of the points that make the COLT the adopted standard of Armies, Navies and Police Departments throughout the World—when YOU buy a revolver be sure it's a COLT.

Catalog No. 26 mailed free on request. It will aid you in selecting a model for your use.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Banish Gas Mantle Troubles For Two Years


This reinforcing makes it strong
INNERLIN
LINED
No bunch here to shut off light

The Reinforced Construction of BLOCK INNERLIN Gas Mantles makes them so strong that they easily withstand the jars and vibrations which break and crumble ordinary mantles.

One Block Innerlin Gas Mantle will last, usually, 600 nights, figuring 5 hours to the night—two years of insurance against gas mantle troubles.

Every Block Innerlin Gas Mantle—upright or inverted—is made as two separate mantles. These two sections are then united in one reinforced mantle that will give more service than any six ordinary mantles.

It takes twice as much time and material to make Block Innerlin Gas Mantles than the ordinary kind. Yet the price is but 25 cents at any good dealer.

BLOCK
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.
INNERLIN
TRADE MARK
Patent Nos. 708,812 and 940,638
LINED
MANTLES

Get a Block Innerlin Gas Mantle without cost. Save the box covers from Block "Vy-tal-ty" Mantles—our 10 and 15 cent unlined grades—the most superior quality of mantles made for the money. Present 12 Vy-tal-ty mantle box covers to any dealer and get a Block Innerlin Gas Mantle free.

Block Vy-tal-ty Gas Mantles are made of the same strong material as Innerlin Mantles—the difference being they are not lined.

Inverted "Vy-tal-ty" Mantles, like inverted Innerlin Mantles, have our patented cross cut seam which does away completely with "bunching" at the lower end. This feature alone allows 10% more light in Block mantles than ordinary kinds.

Block Vy-tal-ty Gas lights, selling complete for $1, is the greatest lighting value ever offered. Block lights and mantles are for sale by all dealers.

The name "Block" on the box and mantle is your protection in buying gas lights.

INNERLIN
LINED

BLOCK LIGHT COMPANY
106 Wick Avenue (12) YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Rieger's
CALIFORNIA
Flower Drops

EXACT SIZE OF BOTTLE

„Rieger's "Flower Drops"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

50 Times the Strength of Other Perfumes

Flower Drops is the most exquisite perfume ever produced. Real flower perfumes in the most concentrated form.

A single drop diffuses the odor of a thousand blossoms and lasts for weeks. 50 times the strength of other perfumes; new process; contains no alcohol.

Put up in a cut glass bottle with long glass stopper; packed in a maple case.

4 odors—Lily of the Valley, Violets, Rose, Crabapple. $1.50 a bottle all over the world wherever perfumes are sold; or sent postpaid upon receipt of check, stamps or money order. Money returned if not the finest perfume you ever used. Rieger Perfumes everywhere; 50c oz. up.

Paul Rieger, 217 First St., San Francisco and 161 H. Randolph St., Chicago.

¶A miniature bottle for 20 cts. in stamps or silver if you name your druggist.

of the time. Her capable hands fingered the keys of the instrument with firm and assured touch.

At last, he had found her! He began to analyze her carefully.

She was of medium height and rather square build. The face was a perfect oval, with broad, high forehead, round and full in the upper portion. The brows were arching, and shaded large, soft eyes that looked black in the dim light. There was plenty of breadth between these eyes to assure broad views and sound judgment. The head was highest at the center and rounded smoothly to the back. The hair was a golden brown and fell in soft curls over her shoulders. The skin was white and delicate, but her cheek glowed with the rosy hue of perfect health.

In less than ten minutes the young man declared to himself, "There's my wife!"

No need to wait and see how she could keep house, or whether she fed dough to the horse; her whole bearing and personal appearance were sufficiently convincing. Added to all the rest, he knew, from the expression of the face and the contour of the chin and mouth, that here was his temperamental complement. Mischief could flash from those soft, big eyes, quick wit flow from the lips. She could be playful, but withal so dignified that no one could think her light or flippant.

After the services were concluded, Mr. Newcomb inquired of one of the young men who this girl was. "She is the eldest daughter of Squire Prince," was the reply.

So John Newcomb remained in Moncton, set up his school, and wooed and won the lady despite the obduracy of the Squire. When the engagement was at last announced and the time of the wedding set for a year thence, the young man soliloquized once more:

"Now, I have found my congenial mate by the rules laid down by the phrenologist, and I am going to put to test the theories of heredity put forth by the physiologist Combe. My first-born shall be an astronomer."

With this laudable end in view, he taught astronomy in his school . . . . Newcomb talked astronomy with anybody who would listen to him. He gathered the people of the village together and lectured to them on astronomy and engaged them in discussions on the earth's movements. He ate, drank, talked, walked, slept, dreamed in terms of astronomy. He was steeped in astronomy.

Naturally, he also interested his bride-to-be in the same subject. During the winter there was much visiting of neighbors in the long evenings. Sometimes the distance between houses was a mile or more. The sleigh was not always brought into requisition, for our young couple enjoyed walking over the crisp snow, studying the stars as they went. The young man would discourse upon the wonders of the heavenly bodies and their immense distances from us and from each other; he called the constellations by name and rehearsed their mythological origin, and the young woman at his side became as enthusiastic as himself. As the winter constellations sparkled about them in all their dazzling glory, their minds were filled with awe, reverence, sublimity, grandeur, and

A Good Example of Beaver Board Walls and Ceiling
BEAVER BOARD
BEAVER Co. BUFFALO
Reproduced from an Actual Photograph

ALL who intend to build or remodel should know about artistic, durable and economical

BEAVER BOARD
FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS

It takes the place of lath, plaster and wall-paper in every type of building. Made in panels of all convenient sizes, easily and quickly put up by anyone handy with tools. Seams covered by decorative panel strips. Most beautiful designs possible.

BEAVER BOARD resists sound, heat, cold, strains, settling of building, etc., does not check, crack or deteriorate with age. Invaluable for partitions, false ceilings and other remodeling uses.

Sold by hardware, lumber, paint, wall-paper and builders' supply dealers, and decorators. If your dealer doesn't handle we shall be glad to see that you are supplied.

Write for interesting free booklet "BEAVER BOARD and Its Uses," which treats subject in full detail. Many illustrations.

The BEAVER COMPANY of BUFFALO
In U. S., address 212 Beaver Road, Buffalo, N. Y.
In Canada, address 162 Beaver Triangle, Ottawa, Ont.

Mortgage Securities Cashed On Short Notice

Our Doubly Secured Certificates yielding 6% per annum and safeguarded by First Mortgages on Real Estate will be cashed at any time on short notice by this institution.

Issued for either small or large amounts.

Write for booklet "E" which explains fully.

CENTURY BANKING CO.
JACKSON, MISS.
THE BANK THAT PAYS SIX PER CENT ON DOUBLY SECURED CERTIFICATES

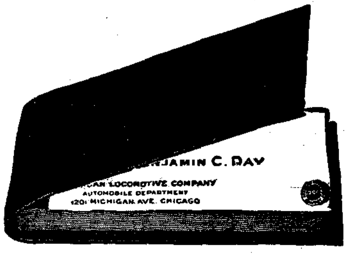
Don't Handicap Yourself

in the race for business by failure or neglect to provide yourself with the best business card the world thus far affords

Peerless Patent Book Form Cards

In use the cards are detached one by one as occasion demands. **The edges are absolutely smooth,** incomprehensible as that may seem, and every card is clean, flat, perfect and unmarred. **They attract attention and they get attention.** Send for sample book and detach them for yourself—You will never be satisfied with anything else.

Send today.



Appearance of our neat card in case

The John B. Wiggins Company
Engravers, Die Embossers, Plate Printers
32 - 34 East Adams Street, Chicago
New York Office, 350 Broadway

aspiration. The music of the spheres sang itself in their ears, and their hearts responded. . . . . . .

The woman for whom he was so strangely led to search was as richly endowed as himself, but with different qualities; she was in full accord with all his views, and they lived in the harmony that always accompanies congenial temperaments. Physically and mentally they were the complement of each other. These two temperaments were merged most harmoniously in the first child that resulted from their union.

The other children, of whom there were six, were indeed of more harmonious temperaments than either of their parents; but there was not conferred upon them the power of intense concentration which was inherited by the first. In this one there would seem to have been brought to a focus all the energy that had been accumulating perhaps for generations, but especially for all the years of his parents' lives.

The result justified John Newcomb's decision. At six and a half his eldest son had mastered cube root and had practically completed the school curriculum; at twenty-six he had a European reputation; when he died in 1909 he "was by common acclaim the greatest astronomer that this country has ever produced, and the equal of any astronomer in the world."

HAMILTON AND THE LAW OF GRAVITY

THERE have been few passengers in aeroplane accidents to report their sensations for us and professional aviators generally are reticent about their experiences. One of the latter, however, has described some of his adventures in the New York *World*. Mr. Charles K. Hamilton began the habit early in life by jumping off a fifty-foot trestle when he was fourteen years old. Since that time he has gained in experience and in the past six years his falls total a little over two miles through the air. Broken limbs and hours of unconsciousness are merely incidents of the game. A few of his falls have been sufficiently unusual to merit attention. At an exhibition at Paterson, N. J., with his dirigible, Mr. Hamilton had risen nearly 5,000 feet, and was preparing to come down slowly. Says he:

> I had just begun to descend and had dropt 600 feet gradually when, without warning, the gas-bag burst and the machine began to fall. The instant I heard the explosion I knew what had happened and I thought everything was over. I knew that a fall from that height would dash me to pieces, and I also knew there was nothing I could do to save myself. My whole life flashed through my brain. I thought of everything I had and hadn't done. The mere sensation of falling wasn't particularly unpleasant. I had fallen so many times that I was used to it. If I had known that I wouldn't be dashed to death, the fall would have been little more than a thrilling experience. However, I knew that I should be killed, and the quick

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

"Go by the Name"

You can't tell from looking at a chain what's inside of it

A gold filled, or plated chain
A solid gold chain, or
A SIMMONS chain
all look alike when new

But look for the name on the swivel of

SIMMONS
TRADE MARK
CHAINS AND FOBS

and you will get a chain that costs little or no more than the gold filled or plated kind; yet, in service and satisfaction, is the practical equivalent of solid gold.

The reason is a Simmons chain has a thick shell of solid gold—two to three times as thick as the ordinary gold filled or plated chains. By the time this thick shell has worn through, a solid gold chain will have worn *thin* to the breaking point.

By getting Simmons chains, you save from three-fourths to four-fifths the first cost of a solid gold chain, and one-half to two-thirds the cost of repairing each time that it wears thin.

At the same time you can take advantage of the changing styles, without extra expense.

Ask your jeweler to show you Simmons chains today. Let us send you our booklet of late ideas to help you make your selections.

Your jeweler can give you what you want. If he hasn't it in stock, he will order it.

Send coupon below
R. F. SIMMONS CO.
Attleboro, Mass.

COUPON FOR FREE SIMMONS BOOKLET

Cut this out, sign and mail to
R. F. Simmons Co.
Attleboro, Mass.
for free booklet of helpful suggestions for selecting chains and fobs.

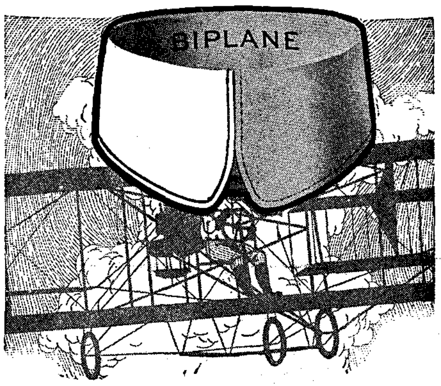
My Jeweler's Name ....
Street Address ....
My Name ....
Street Address ....
City ....State ....

Jaeger
SANITARY GOODS

Jaeger Sanitary Underwear combines the maximum of porosity with the maximum of protection. It is also curative as well as preventive. Leading Physicians strongly recommend it, appreciating its value as a means to good health.

Please write for descriptive Catalogue and Samples.

Dr. JAEGER'S S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.



Only in Silver BRAND Collars

Biplane 2⅛ in.
Monoplane 2⅜ in.

2 for 25¢
In Canada 3 for 50c.

¼ Sizes

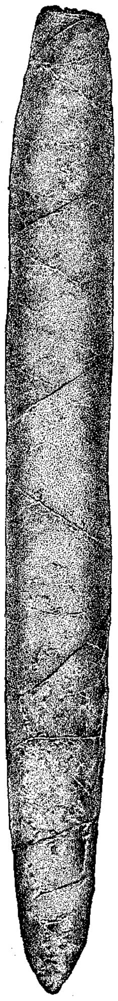
LINOCORD Buttonholes are easy-to-button and unbutton, and *they don't tear out.* Our styles can be copied but not our Buttonholes.

The Biplane (illustrated above) has upper front closed, with proper space for the correct fall scarf.

Write for our booklet "AVIATION," and "What's What"—the encyclopedia of correct dress.

GEO. P. IDE & CO.
507 River St., Troy, N. Y.
IDE Shirts—$1.50 and upward.

I have proved that the best salesman in the cigar business is the cigar itself.



I am sending out thousands of such salesmen every day, and here is how they succeed: Nine out of every ten boxes of Shivers' Panatelas that leave my factory go to men who have smoked them before.

Now think. These men don't know me; they have no interest in my business. If they could get anything like the same cigar, at anything like the same price, at their corner cigar store, don't you suppose they would do it?

They can't. You can't; there is a reason why you can't. That reason may be given in two words—selling expense.

Then let's take a broad view of this problem of smoking economy and come together on a trial box of my Panatelas—in every way as good as your ten cent cigar, but sold to you at the wholesale price, $5 per hundred.

Shivers' Panatelas have a long, clean, pure Havana filler, grown in Cuba, and nothing else—no shorts, no cuttings, no doctoring. The wrapper is genuine Sumatra, grown in Sumatra. They are strictly hand made by skilled workmen in a clean factory.

You get them under this unconditional offer:

I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas, on approval, to any reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not pleased with them. If he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

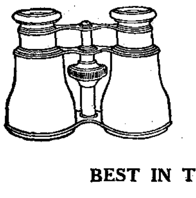
When ordering, please enclose business card or give reference, and state whether you prefer light, medium or dark cigars.

I have a new cigar at $5.00 per hundred—my Shivers' Club Special, four and a quarter inches long and about half as thick again as the Panatela and nicely shaped. It is for smokers who desire a richer cigar than the thin shapes give. It is hand made of clear Havana filler and genuine Sumatra wrapper of the finest quality, and sold on my terms—smoke ten and return the remainder if you don't like them.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**

6% NET
Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds
secured by productive farm lands or Kansas City, Missouri, well-improved property.
Municipal Bonds
yielding 4% to 5%, secured by direct taxation on the prosperous "Middle West." Securities backed by experience and capital. Ask for Circular E64 and Booklet "D" explaining.
COMMERCE TRUST COMPANY
Capital One Million. Kansas City, Missouri.

LEMAIRE
OPERA GLASSES



LEMAIRE
Field Glasses

BEST IN THE WORLD
Used in the Army and Navy

review of my whole life was terrifying. I don't know how many seconds I was falling. It might have been fifteen; it might have been twenty, or even more. It seemed an eternity.

Down, down, down, I went. The rush of the air was so great I couldn't breathe. Suddenly when the city loomed up directly below me and I thought every second I should be smashed into a thousand pieces the gas-bag of the balloon spread out like a parachute. It was only an accident that it did so. It had been cracking and flapping above me, making a terrific racket, and how or why it spread out two hundred feet above the ground instead of six hundred feet or ten feet—when it would have been too late—no one will ever know. It did spread out, however, and that saved my life. My fall was not stopt, but the parachute made by the gas-bag broke it to such an extent that when I crashed upon the roof of a hotel I was simply knocked unconscious. Part of the engine went through the roof, but within five minutes after it struck I was able to get up and walk away. Not a bone was broken, but the shaking up I got was so terrific that I had to spend the next three weeks in a hospital. Of course I was covered with bruises, but I wasn't really badly hurt. Several falls that I have had from gliders had far more disastrous consequences. The balloon was far more seriously injured than I.

Since he has taken to aeroplanes Mr. Hamilton has had few serious falls. "Really," he says, "flying is much more exciting than falling. Besides, it isn't half as dangerous," tho as far as the fall is concerned he finds the sensation "not unpleasant." The landing is not so enjoyable, judging from two of his accidents.

I had one very serious fall from a glider at Ormond Beach on January 14, 1906. My glider struck the flagpole on the bath-house in front of the hotel and I was hurled to the board-walk sixty feet below. I struck the walk on my chest and with such force I broke one of the planks. If I had landed on my head I would have been killed instantly; but as it was I got off with nothing more serious than a couple of broken ribs and a few dislocations. I was laid up in the hospital for three months, but that was due more to the shaking up I got than to anything else.

While I was learning to fly at Hammondsport I had three falls which bruised me up a bit. One was of at least sixty feet, and I broke my right kneecap. It soon healed, but occasionally it gives me a little bother. The other falls were of about fifty feet each. They shook me and bruised me, but didn't break any bones.

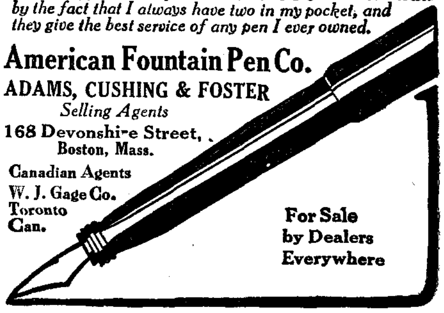
The most serious fall that I have experienced since taking up the flying game took place at Seattle, where I was giving an exhibition flight last April. I was flying over Lake Washington, at least 225 feet above its surface and perhaps 300 feet—for I was away above the tops of the trees, and Oregon pines are nearly 200 feet high—when one of the wires that controls one of the planes jumped its pulley. It caused me to lose my balance and the machine turned over three times and fell into the lake. Instinctively I doubled up to take the water, but as we struck the water my head struck a heavy pole on the machine and I was knocked unconscious. I was rescued amost immediately, but it was three hours before I regained consciousness.

It won't leak
$2.50 $3.50 AND UP
MOORE'S
NON-LEAKABLE
FOUNTAIN PEN
$2.50 $3.50 AND UP

BUY ONE—HERES WHY.

MOORE'S eliminates all Fountain Pen troubles.
Gives satisfactory service day in and day out.
Simple construction with few parts leaves nothing to get out of order.
Ask any one of the thousands of satisfied users of Moore's Fountain Pens what they think of theirs.
Here's one man's story:

Albert Lea, Minn.
"My appreciation for the Moore's Pen is best shown by the fact that I always have two in my pocket, and they give the best service of any pen I ever owned.

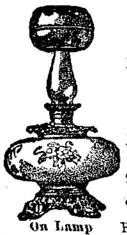


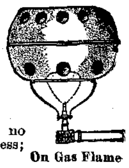
American Fountain Pen Co.
ADAMS, CUSHING & FOSTER
Selling Agents
168 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.

Canadian Agents
W. J. Gage Co.
Toronto
Can.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

Giant Heater





Will make a stove of your round-wick lamp, gas jet or mantle burner. Requires no more gas or oil than for light: does not lessen volume of light; **simply** utilizes waste heat. Heat and light at one cost. **Will heat ordinary room comfortably in zero weather.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless; mixes and purifies the air. Just the thing for sick-room, bath, bed-room: heating water, making tea or coffee, etc.

Send for booklet and testimonials.

On Lamp — On Gas Flame

Price Complete. Carriage prepaid.
Polished Brass $1.50 **Nickel Plated $2.00**
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in 10 days.
THE GIANT HEATER CO, 1464 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

A Written Handshake. A letter is like a handshake to the one who receives it—weak and lifeless or vibrating personality.

Old Hampshire Bond

It's as necessary in a business as the right typewriter and a good stenographer.

Let us send you the Old Hampshire Bond Book of Specimens. It contains suggestive specimens of letterheads and other business forms, printed, lithographed and engraved on the white and fourteen colors of Old Hampshire Bond.

Write for it on your present letterhead. Address

Hampshire Paper Co.
South Hadley Falls, Mass.
The only paper makers in the world making bond paper exclusively.

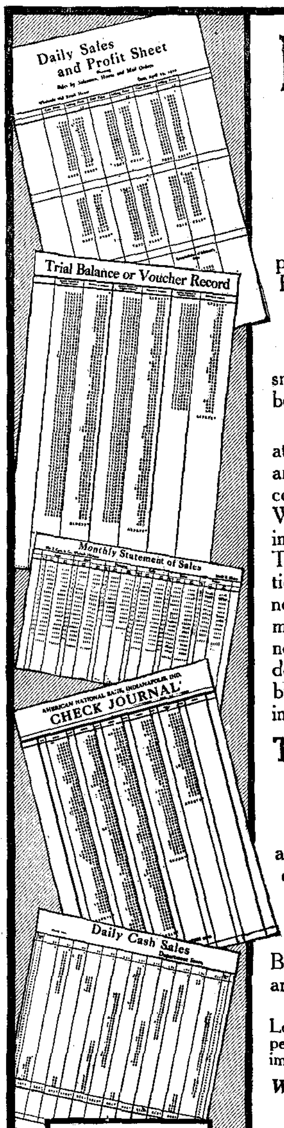
Old Hampshire Bond

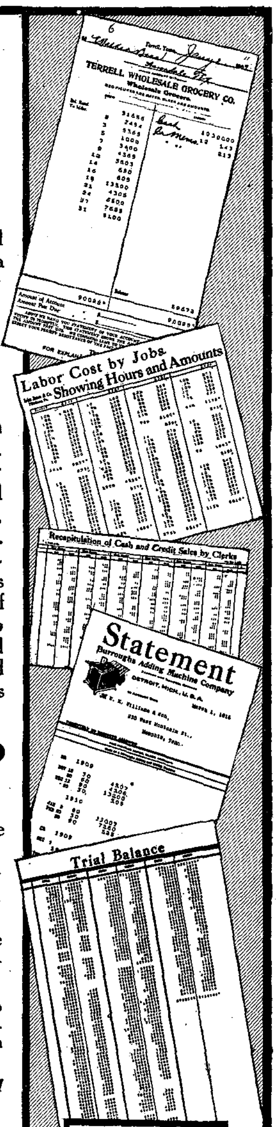
THE AMATEUR DINER

Noisy men who monopolize the conversation are decidedly out of place at the social board; indeed, they seem much like a large humming-top among chessmen, knocking over king, queen, bishop, pawn, indiscriminately and indifferently," declares the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, in *The Guardian* (London). Among men thus constitutionally incapacitated for taking part in society, this writer mentions Bishop MacDougall, of Labnau, who came to England shortly after scandalizing the religious world "by his letter to *The Times*, recounting a brush with sea-pirates, and relating how well his revolver had accounted for a good many of them."

As much out of place as the too persistent and too vociferous talker, continues the well-known English clergyman, is the town parson who has just been transferred to a country living, who "does not know a cabbage from a cauliflower, and thinks to keep a sheep so that he may have kidneys for his breakfast every morning." To quote further:

> When I gave my first tithe dinner to the farmers in my parish I could take no part in the conversation—it turned on the most convenient spots where to fall on returning from market. One had made his acquaintance with a ditch, another had tested a patch of turf, a third had been projected into a quickset hedge, a fourth had made experience of a bed of nettles. My only contribution to the debate was a caution against a heap of stones on which my pony had thrown me when a boy as it plunged from an elephant of a traveling menagerie. After that I kept a pig, studied its ways, and talked pig at my next tithe dinner. Out of place are those Londoners, clubmen, who chance to find themselves *dining* with fox-hunting squires in the country. They may be capital conversationalists, have a store of anecdotes—but anecdotes, like birds, need twigs on which to alight, and this society provides none suitable. The conversation rolls upon horses, dogs, runs; and the Londoner knows no more of sport than what he has gathered from Leech's pictures in *Punch*. A country gentleman dining in town with a party of political notables is equally out of place. All he knows of politics is gathered from the newspapers—a day old—and those at table speak from intimate knowledge, and that which is recent, are behind the scenes, or suppose themselves to be so. He departs feeling that he has been essentially—*de trop*.
>
> A farmer from the West Country, with influence in securing votes in his division, was urged by the sitting member to dine with him should he come to town. In an evil hour Farmer Giles accepted the invitation when chance brought him to London. A number of distinguished guests were present. The conversation at table moved briskly up and down, but it was in vain that the farmer sought for an opening where he might thrust in a remark, and for a chance to play his part in the general conversation. All that was discust was beyond his range—politics, art, the drama, social gossip. At length, after a dinner at which he had felt himself quite out of place, he said to his hostess before departing: "My lady, I have an old sow at home that has recently farrowed thirteen


Daily Sales and Profit Sheet
Trial Balance or Voucher Record
Monthly Statement of Sales
CHECK JOURNAL
Daily Cash Sales


TERRELL WHOLESALE GROCERY CO.
Labor Cost by Jobs Showing Hours and Amounts
Recapitulation of Cash and Credit Sales by Clerks
Statement
Burroughs Adding Machine Company
Trial Balance

BURROUGHS

Does All These And Much More

Shown in this advertisement is an actual photograph of ten actual forms done on a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine, actually and successfully used by ten actual flourishing firms.

All of these forms were made in but a small fraction of the time that would have been consumed doing them by hand.

By actual timing, the statement shown at the top of the right column was written and added "by hand" by a thoroughly competent bookkeeper in the Terrell Wholesale Grocery Co., Terrell, Texas, in exactly nine and one-half minutes. The *same man* did the self *same* operations on the Burroughs, with six times neater results, in exactly two and one-half minutes—in short, the Burroughs will do nearly a half day's work in an hour, and do it right. So broadly adaptable to all business needs is the Burroughs that it is in reality

The Business Help of the Century

For statements, inventories, trial balance and balance sheets, C. O. D. statements, cost-keeping reports, daily cash sales—everything connected with figures in every department in every business, large or small, common or unusual—the Burroughs is a time and money-saver—an *interest-paying* investment.

Won't you at least investigate these claims? Leading Commercial Schools recognize the indispensability of the Burroughs by making its use an important part in business training.

Write us on your business letterhead for one of these books, Free:

"**A Better Day's Work**"—192-page book for every business man.

"**Why Don't You Go Home?**"—48-page book especially for retailers.

"**Cost Keeping Short Cuts**"—180 pages. For every business keeping track of its ***costs***.

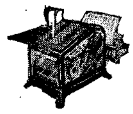
BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan
European Headquarters:
76 Cannon St., London, E.C., Eng.

1169A Ros. 2051

Pike Model

One, two or three colors; hand or electric operation; visible printing; low flexible keyboard; typewriter carriage.

Burroughs Model



Hand or electric operation; prints in one or two colors, 6 to 17 columns, greatest variety of uses.
**74 Models,
13,750 Users.**

6%

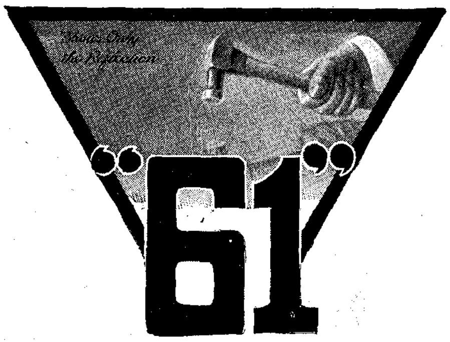
Our Certificates are desirable investments for surplus funds as they are secured by First Mortgages on improved real estate, are free from taxation, and yield 6% per annum. Write for booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $400.000.00 SALT LAKE CITY.

For BILIOUSNESS Try
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Avoid Substitutes

HOW TO BREATHE
For Health, Strength and Endurance
Read Lung and Muscle Culture, the most instructive book ever published on the vital subject of
Breathing and Exercise
64 pages. Fully illustrated. 200,000 already sold. Correct and incorrect breathing described by diagrams, etc. Book sent on receipt of **10 cents.**
P. von BOECKMANN, R. S.
Room 1353 Terminal Bldg.
103 Park Avenue New York

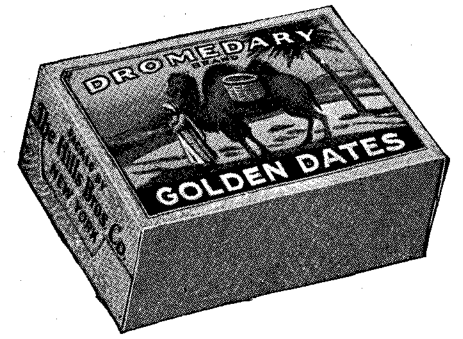
Test it with a Hammer



FLOOR VARNISH

Hammer—heel—mar—waterproof. Prove it yourself. **Send for Free Sample Panel** finished with **"61."** Test it. Sold everywhere. Floor booklet free.

PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES
55 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N.Y. **Established 61 Years** Factories in Seven Cities



Do You Eat Dates?

Dates are among the choicest products of Nature's garden—the staple food of sturdy races for a thousand generations.

They possess an ideal food value, being in fact Nature's wise provision for the healthful maintenance of primitive man, ages before science sought to know the essential elements of human food. To insure the free use of the most appropriate foods, Nature kindly made dates also most delightful, rich, and tempting.

Of all the dates grown in the world, none are so rich and delicious as

Dromedary Golden Dates

They are grown along the Euphrates River—a district of rare fertility, known to tradition as the Garden of Eden, and certainly one of the earliest of inhabited lands known to history.

These dates are carefully selected and packed under the supervision of our own staff in the city of Bussorah. Wrapped in oiled paper and sold in airtight, germ-proof, pasteboard cartons, Dromedary Golden Dates do not dry and get hard, but always retain their natural moisture and palatability.

For breakfast, luncheon or dinner, dates can be served in such a variety of delightful ways you will soon come to look upon them as a staple delicacy of your table.

Special Size Sample Box Mailed for 10 Cents to cover expenses.

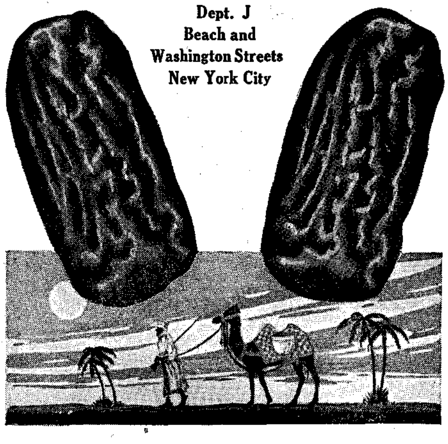
Or, better still, order a package from your grocer or fruit dealer—if he keeps good things he will have Dromedary Golden Dates. He will also have Royal Excelsior Cleaned Currants, Gilt Edge Shredded Cocoanut, Camel Brand Figs—some of the other products we sell.

PRIZE RECIPE CONTEST—Closing November 15th

One hundred $2 prizes for the best recipes using any or all of the four products above, to be published in our cook book. Write for further information. Prizes will be awarded Dec. 1st.

The Hills Brothers Company

Dept. J
Beach and
Washington Streets
New York City



little piglings, and"—here I paraphrase his homely description—"Nature had provided for twelve only, so that the little thirteenth wriggled this way, that way, seeking its proper nutriment, but unable to find accommodation, whereas the twelve enjoyed themselves heartily. I feel, my lady, that I have been in the situation of the thirteenth pigling this evening. But I thank you for your hospitality all the same. I wish you a very good evening."

FAME'S GOLDEN LINING

THE jocose definition of penury as the product of the pen seems amply refuted in the case of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, who has not only won fortune and fame at the pen's point, but has overthrown another fable about the struggling young writer by never having had a manuscript rejected. In *The American Magazine* we read:

> Mrs. Burnett laughingly relates how, when she sent her first manuscripts to a magazine publisher at the tender age of twelve, she slipt a bit of paper into the envelope bearing the stern young warning: "My object is remuneration!"
>
> The manuscript was accepted (nothing that Mrs. Burnett has ever written has *not* been accepted! Mark this, thou poor struggling scribbler!), and if her object at twelve was remuneration, she certainly has achieved it all along the line, in recognition among the elect, in popularity among the masses, as well as in good gold coin.
>
> In the seventies her first great novel, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," placed her in the front rank among novelists; "Esmeralda," first played in 1880, won her immediate success as a playwright; and her dramatization alone of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in 1886, netted her no less than $150,000—a fortune in itself—the greater part of which was spent in the heart-breaking battle with the last illness of her eldest son, Lionel.
>
> Her dramatization of "The Dawn of a To-morrow," which has already run for two seasons and bids fair to run as many more, brought her in royalties of between one and two thousand dollars a week.
>
> The royalties on the first three months' sale of the American edition alone of "The Shuttle" were $38,000. Without counting its sale serially, she has already received more than $50,000 from "The Shuttle," before dramatizing it, which she intends to do.
>
> The splendid place which Mrs. Burnett has lately acquired on Long Island was bought solely with the proceeds from "The Shuttle"—a beautiful bit of land sloping by terraces and stairways to the shore of Manhassett Bay, on which she has built a large stucco house in the Italian style of architecture.

Looking for Another One.—At a meeting of a State Medical Society, the secretary read a letter from the consul of one of our far-away possessions urging the need of a resident physician in his district. In the moment of silence that followed the reading, a young man in the hall arose and said modestly: "I wish you would put me down for that place, sir. It sounds good to me. My practise here died last night."—*Success.*

A PURE PRODUCT OF A PERFECT PROCESS

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

is made from the best cocoa beans, scientifically blended.

Absolutely pure, healthful, and delicious.

Get the genuine with our trade-mark on the package

52 Highest Awards in Europe and America

Walter Baker & Co. Limited
Established 1780 **DORCHESTER, MASS.**

PHILA. BIRD FOOD CO'S
BIRD
MANNA

Makes Canaries Sing
Secret of Andreasberg
Restores Song Birds to Health after Moulting.
Makes feathers grow.
Mailed for 15 cents.
Sold by all Druggists.
32-page Bird Book free.
PHILAD'A BIRD FOOD CO.
400 N. 3d St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Holstein Cows' Milk Is Best for Baby

A leading doctor says that 80 per cent. of all infant troubles are due to inability to assimilate food, and that "infant mortality could be reduced 50 per cent. if all infants were fed intelligently on sanitary, pure bred Holstein Cows' Milk."

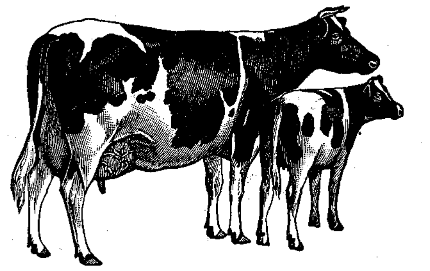
Now if your baby is having digestive troubles, or if you want to be sure that it will steadily thrive, try Holstein Cows' Milk, either modified or unmodified, as your doctor thinks best. Since this milk is very similar to the milk of the human mother in composition, baby can readily digest and assimilate it, and at the same time obtain from it the great vitality of the large, healthy, vigorous Holstein cows.

Since Holstein Cows' Milk costs no more than any other milk, you can afford to try it even if it does seem to you a very simple way to keep your baby robust.

Nursing mothers, who consume this milk every day, rapidly gain in strength and thus greatly increase baby's vitality. Also the purest and most nutritious milk for invalids, convalescents and very old people.

If your milkman cannot supply you with this milk, send us his name and address as well as your own, and we will help you to get it in your own town.

Send for our valuable, free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
4 L American Building, Brattleboro, Vermont

DO YOU LIKE GOOD TEA?

MARQUISE TEA

Here is a new kind of offer:

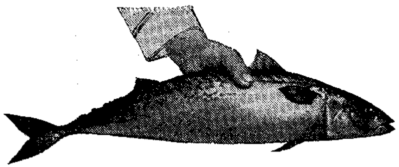
WE will send prepaid, on request, a half-pound package of **MARQUISE TEA**, sealed and wrapped in metal foil that protects the delicate leaves from all changes. Try the tea for a week. If you like it, send us 45cts. If you are not delighted with the tea and do not find it better than any you ever bought at $1.00 a pound, you need not pay for it. Write us that you accept this offer, and the tea will be immediately shipped.

MARQUISE is an exquisite blend of choice India and Ceylon leaves. Such tea as this can be bought in very few localities in the U. S. at *any* price. It is the sort you have tasted with delight in Montreal or London and wished you could get at home.

WRITE AT ONCE. You risk nothing on our trial offer, if you don't like **MARQUISE TEA.** But you *will* like it, and you will learn something new of how delicious tea can be, and how economical **MARQUISE TEA** is.

WILLIAM WELCH STANLEY CO., Ltd.
145 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHOICEST OCEAN FISH
For Your Own Table



FAMILIES who are fond of **OCEAN FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER**, getting better and later caught fish than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY** to the **CONSUMER DIRECT**, never through grocers or markets. We have done a mail order fish business since 1885 sending goods right to our customers' homes by **PREPAID EXPRESS**; always guaranteeing complete satisfaction or money refunded. We want to deal with **YOU** on the same terms no matter how small your requirements.

Our **SALT MACKEREL** are fat, tender, juicy fish, finer than you have ever enjoyed for your winter breakfast.

SALT CODFISH as we prepare it is an appetizing, delicious fish. You will like it.

Our **CANNED FISH** being steam cooked is absolutely fresh and natural and includes the best of everything packed here or abroad.

FRESH LOBSTERS, in parchment-lined cans go through no process except boiling. Packed solid in whole pieces as soon as taken from the water they retain their crispness and natural flavor.

CRABMEAT, SHRIMPS, CLAMS, SALMON, TUNNY, SARDINES and dozens of other dainty and substantial products should always be in your storeroom for the preparation at a moment's notice of scores of appetizing, healthful dishes.

Send for our descriptive price list today and you can be enjoying these dishes on your table within a week.

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH COMPANY
79 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Modern Mary

Mary had a little skirt
Tied tightly in a bow,
And everywhere that Mary went
She simply couldn't go.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

Canny.—The wise man moves next door to a family whose income is less than his.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Strong Character.—CLIENT—"I don't mind what wages I pay so long as she is capable."

REGISTRAR—"I can assure you, madam, she's capable of anything."—*London Opinion.*

Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—"Gee!" says the first little boy. "I hate to go home. My mamma always wants to give me a bath every evening."

"So does mine," says the second little boy, "but I don't mind it. My papa is a doctor, and she always gets him to chloroform me, so I never know a thing about it until it is all over."—*Canada Monthly.*

The Thinkless Life.—"What on earth do you think about while you're fishing?"

"Wal, when the fishin's good I don't git time to think, an', when it's bad, thinkin' don't help it any."—*Scribner's Magazine.*

The Primrose Path to Ruin.—"Prosperity has ruined many a man," remarked the moralizer. "Well," rejoined the demoralizer, "if I was going to be ruined at all I'd want prosperity to do it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Laziest Man.—During the Civil War a captain of a company which had sixty men in its ranks, none of whom were as energetic as the officer thought they should be, hit upon a plan which he believed would cure their habits of laziness. One morning after roll-call the captain, addressing his command, said: "I have a nice, easy job for the laziest man in the company. Will the laziest man step to the front? Instantly fifty-nine men each took a step forward. "Why didn't you step to the front?" inquired the commander of the one man who did not come. "I was too lazy," replied the soldier. —*Philadelphia League.*

An Easier Way.—"It must be expensive to get up these moving pictures of warfare."

"Yes, actors and costumes cost a lot."

"Wouldn't it be cheaper to finance a South American revolution?"—*Washington Herald.*

The Only One Lacking.—"Why are you so sure there is no such thing as a fourth dimension?"

"Because," replied the discouraged fat man, "if there was I'd have it."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Dreadful Possibility.—"Your wife is gone to the dressmaker's to try on a new dress."

"I am glad of that, I feared she had gone to pay for the last one."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

The kind with the natural flavor of the tomato—keeps after it is opened.

MADE from luscious, red-ripe tomatoes—the pick of the crop—washed most carefully, cooked lightly to retain the natural flavor, combined with purest spices—in kitchens of spotless cleanliness. Contains only those ingredients

Recognized and Endorsed by the U. S. Government

Every one of our products is, and always has been

Pure and Unadulterated

The Food Law has made necessary no change in either our formulas or labels. Not only our ketchup, but all our products—soups, canned fruits, vegetables and meats, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.—are the acknowledged standard of purity and delicious flavor.

Insist upon goods bearing our name

Visitors are always welcome to every part of our kitchens and factory

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

Write today for our free booklet "ORIGINAL MENUS," telling what to have for breakfast, luncheon or dinner.

NOTICE
CURTICE BROTHERS CO. PRESERVERS ROCHESTER N.Y.
GUARANTEED FREE FROM ARTIFICIAL COLOR
CURTICE BROTHERS
BLUE LABEL
TOMATO
KETCHUP
CURTICE BROTHERS CO. ROCHESTER N.Y. U.S.A.
CONTAINS 1/10 OF 1% BENZOATE SODA

"It's the Finest Fish I Ever Saw"

That is what everyone says of our

NABOB BRAND

of Absolutely Boneless Georges

CODFISH

Food with the Ocean Taste

NABOB BRAND
Absolutely Boneless
CODFISH
CONSUMERS FISH CO.
GLOUCESTER MASS.
NABOB CODFISH

The fish from which this is made are caught by hand-lines on Georges Bank, where the best and thickest codfish are found. It is the finest selection of the catch, cut into thick, white, flaky pieces, all bones removed and the fish is carefully packed in an improved hinge-cover box lined with waxed paper.

You cannot get fish with flavor or quality like this anywhere except from us.

A trial 4-lb. box, $1.00 (or a 5-lb. box for $1.20), delivered anywhere in the United States where express companies make residential deliveries.

From Ocean to Consumer

Send for free book of recipes and price list of Mackerel, Halibut, Lobster, Sardines and all sorts of salt-water foods of the highest quality.

By dealing with us, you insure freshness and high quality such as you can secure in no other way. We send "From Ocean to Consumer" and absolutely guarantee satisfaction.

CONSUMERS FISH COMPANY, 67 Commercial St., Gloucester, Mass.

Remoh Gems

Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliancy guaranteed forever—stands filing and fire like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-20th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem. Not an imitation. Guaranteed to contain no glass. Sent on approval.

Write for Catalog. It is free.
Remoh Jewelry Co., 455 N. B'dway, St. Louis

Ann Arbor Lighting System
GASOLINE WIRE FEED

The most up-to-date and complete lighting system on the market. Beautiful fixtures for the home. Attractive high candle power inverted arcs for stores, halls, etc. Best proposition for hustling agents. Write today for terms and territory. Catalog free.

SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
276 Second St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

The High Cost of Living Solved

by the use of Natural Foods, which are full of vitality and possess great remedial qualities and are at the same time inexpensive and if properly combined are the best from the standpoint of economy, pleasure, health, power and longevity.

Their effects and uses are fully described in a free magazine published by the food specialist, Dr. Julian P. Thomas. The magazine is published to disseminate the knowledge of how to live properly so as to get the fullest enjoyment out of life, and to be and remain healthy and strong.

Few realize that the major part of sickness and debility comes from improper feeding. If you are interested in this subject write to the

FOOD DOCTOR
528 West 37th Street, New York

and a copy will be mailed to you.

CHEESE-A-BIT

The rarebit with the nightmare removed. Wholesome, delicious and easily prepared. Add water or cream—heat and serve. Sold at all first-class grocers'.

A ten-cent package serves two, or by express direct, four packages, enough for eight, 50 cents.

THE CHEESE-A-BIT COMPANY
Oswego, N. Y.

WELSH RAREBIT

Durability
is a vital feature of

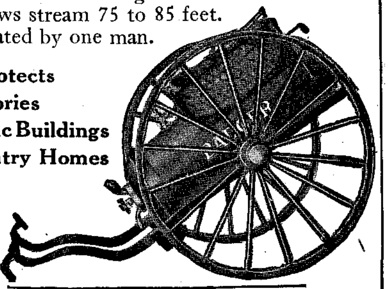
BADGER'S Chemical FIRE ENGINE

The Steel Tank has an extra thick lining, which is proof against corrosion from the chemical solution and will

Last a Lifetime—Absolutely Safe

It is better than a thousand gallons of water.
Extinguishes a fierce fire in Oil or Gasolene.
Costs almost nothing to maintain.
Throws stream 75 to 85 feet.
Operated by one man.

It Protects
Factories
Public Buildings
Country Homes



Free Trial Offer explained and Booklet D sent on application.

BADGER FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY
34 D Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

Time Will Tell.—The father of four boys, discovering the eldest, aged thirteen, smoking a cigaret, called the four together for a lecture on the evils of narcotics.

"Now, Willie," he said, in conclusion, to his youngest, "are you going to use tobacco when you get to be a man?"

"I don't know," replied the six-year-old, soberly, "I'm trying hard to quit."—*Success.*

When the Hobble's on the Help.—MISTRESS—"What does this mean, Jane? You know you should be back at 10 o'clock."

JANE—"Very sorry, mum. It's the fault of these new skirts. I had to take such short steps that it took longer than I expected to get home."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Put Yourself in His Place."—"Joseph, I should think you'd be ashamed to be in the same class with boys so much smaller than yourself."

"Well, mother," replied Joe, "I look at it in a different way. It makes me feel fine to see how proud the small boys are to be in the same class with a big boy like me."—*The Delineator.*

One Life at a Time.—FIRST GOSSIP—"Well, good-bye, dearie. Be you happy and virtuous."

SECOND GOSSIP—"Get along with 'ee, me dear; I'll see 'ee long afore that."—*Punch.*

Wait a Bit.—GUEST—"Look here: how long am I going to have to wait for that half portion of duck I ordered?"

WAITER—"Till somebody orders the other half. We can't go out and kill half a duck."—*Toledo Blade.*

Expense Note.—An exchange says that matches are cheaper than gas. This can not mean the kind that are made under the parlor gas.—*Boston Herald.*

No Hero.—"I saw the captain show cowardice once."

"When was that?"

"You know how bald he is?"

"Yes."

"Well, in the last engagement when the enemy's aviator began to drop his bombs I saw the captain put on his cap."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

By One Who Knew.—BLOBBS—"Scribbler has had no less than nine plays rejected."

SLOBBS—"What is he doing now?"

BLOBBS—"Writing essays on the decline of the drama."—*Philadelphia Record.*

When He Was Slow.—"Smith is the swiftest proposition I ever saw."

"Is he? Did he ever owe you any money?"—*Toledo Blade.*

Literal Interpretation.—"I'm glad they're going to take the pork barrel out of Congress," said Mrs. Bliggins, who had just returned from the ladies' class in current events.

"Indeed?" said her husband.

"Yes; members of Congress may not be able to economize on their lunches so easily, and they'll give more thought to the cost of living."—*Washington Star.*

Not Incriminating Himself.—"Now, professor, you have heard my daughter sing, tell me what I ought to do with her?"

"Sir, if I told you what you ought to do with her the law would hold me as an accessory."—*Houston Post.*

All For Love.—HE—"I want you to give me a proof of your love, dearest."

SHE—"Oh, Ernest! Am I not dancing with you?"

HE—"That's nothing."

SHE—"You wouldn't say that, dear, if you knew how badly you dance!"—*New Zealand Free Lance.*

The Second Fiddle.—TODGERS—"Ah, Count, allow me to introduce you to Mr. Saton."

COUNT—"It ees a great pleasure for me to meet a musician like you, monsieur. I hear zat you and your family play ze music."

SATON—"Me?—why, I don't know anything about music!"

COUNT—"Non? Zey tell me all round zat you play second fiddle to your wife?"—*M. A. P.*

Where Nature Fails.—LITTLE CARL (in the forest)—"Father, I can hear the cuckoo, but I can not see any clock."—*Jugend.*

Goats.—COUNTRY BOARDERS—"Don't you see, pretty maid, how we are all following you?"

P. M.—"Oh, yes, when I come home from the pasture the goats do the same."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 30.—It is announced there have been 92,429 deaths from cholera in Russia in the course of the present epidemic.

October 1.—Henri Wynmalin, at Mourmelon, France, ascends to a record height of 9,186 feet in an aeroplane.

October 2.—The new Chinese Imperial Senate is opened by the Regent.

It is reported that Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese ambassador to the United States, has asked the government of China to abolish the queue.

All the powder-manufacturing companies of Canada, with one exception, have formed a merger under the title of British-Canadian Explosives, Ltd., controlled by the Nobel Corporation, which owns the Du Pont Works at Wilmington, Del.

October 3.—Booker T. Washington is the guest of King Frederic of Denmark.

October 4.—The German Emperor bestows the order of the Red Eagle on Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Maurice Tabuteau makes an aeroplane flight across the Pyrenees from Spain into France.

LEARN TO DRINK TEA.

If you are not already a tea drinker, learn to drink this delicious and healthful beverage. If you have tried tea and it has not appealed to you, try **"Salada"** Ceylon Tea and you'll understand why people enjoy tea.

Pure tea is the greatest health drink man has learned to manufacture. It gently stimulates without re-action and is one of the beverages that can be drunk for a lifetime without injury to the system. It strengthens the sick, sustains the feeble, refreshes the body and invigorates the mind.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is tea in its purest and most delicious form.

If your grocer cannot supply **"Salada"** send ten cents for a trial package which makes forty cups.

Our booklet "The Story of the Tea Plant" sent free. Address **"Salada"** Tea Co., 198 West Broadway, New York.

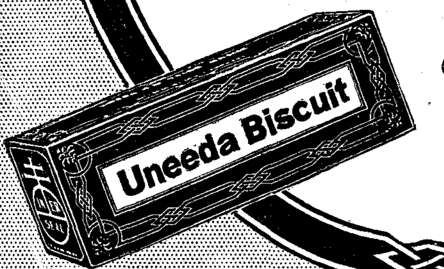
Moistūre Will Spoil Ordinary Soda Crackers

NO matter how good the ingredients or how careful the baking, once expose soda crackers to the slightest dampness of air and they lose their taste and much of their food value.

That's why bulk crackers kept in barrels, boxes and cans get tasteless and tough and hard to swallow. They absorb moisture, and they also gather dust, germs and store odors. What a pity that this most nutritious of flour foods is so contaminated!

But there is a soda cracker too good, too perfect to be thus treated! After baking, Uneeda Biscuit are immediately placed in dust tight, moisture proof packages which preserve their crispness, flavor and nourishment.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



(Never sold in bulk)

5¢ *for a package*

SANITOL TOOTH POWDER

SANITOL TOOTH POWDER

is a positive safeguard against tooth decay.

Keeps the teeth white, the gums healthy and the mouth clean and wholesome.

Powder or paste 25c everywhere

THE "BEST" LIGHT

One burner will give as much light as ten ordinary oil lamps; six 16 candle power electric bulbs—six 16 candle power gas jets or 5 acetylene gas jets. Costs 2 cts. per week. Produces a pure, white, steady, safe light. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine:

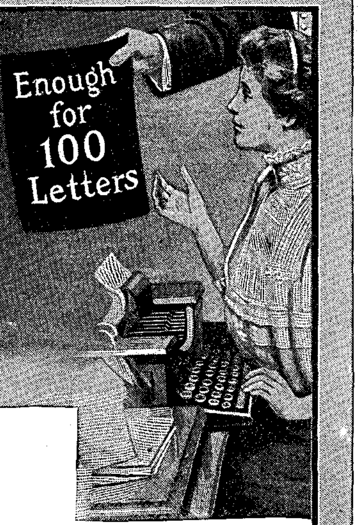
Stewart Hartshorn

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK *Lunch Tablets*

A satisfying, convenient lunch, for travelers, business men and women. Just the thing for the emergency. For children, a wholesome substitute for candy. Have a package handy at home, in your desk, traveling bag or pocket.

Ask for "HORLICK'S," Original-Genuine. Druggists. Free Sample. Racine, Wis.

Write for this FREE SAMPLE Sheet for your stenographer and watch the results.



PEOPLE who have never used MULTI KOPY Carbon Paper don't know what good carbon copies really look like.

Your present carbon paper will only make about 20 to 40 copies at the most, but one sheet of MULTIKOPY will copy 100 letters—use the sample for that. With MULTIKOPY you can also make 20 copies at one writing—use the sample sheet for the 20th copy and compare it with the first of any other kind.

TRADE MULTIKOPY MARK Carbon Paper

is made in black, blue, purple, green and red in six varieties, each of which make the following number of all *good*, clear, distinct copies at one writing:

Regular Finish: Lt. Wt., 20; Medium, 8; Billing, 6.
Hard Finish: Lt. Wt., 16; Medium, 6; Billing, 4.

In writing for sample, give names of your firm and your dealer.

Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons are guaranteed to make 75,000 impressions of the letters "a" and "e" without clogging the type so as to show on the paper.

F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 334 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
Address letters to the Home Office.
SALES OFFICES: NEW YORK, 396-8 Broadway; CHICAGO, 211 Madison Street; PHILADELPHIA; 908 Walnut Street; PITTSBURG, 432 Diamond Street

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Safest investments known. Yielding from 4% to 6% Write for Circular.
ULEN, SUTHERLIN & CO.
BANKERS CHICAGO

"I Want You To Have My COZY CAB
At Your Farm For Thirty Days Without Paying One Penny."

"I want you to use it in all kinds of weather. Drive over rough, rocky roads, out in storms, everywhere. Give it a thorough test for one long month.

Then at the end of that time if you don't think that my Cozy Cab is the greatest buggy ever built, that the 20 and more unique improvements which it has over any other buggy make it the only vehicle you care to put your money in, if you are not dead anxious to have this Cozy Cab,—send it back.

Send me your address and learn of my 30 day free trial offer. I'll be glad of the chance to really prove this Cozy Cab to you and your friends."

Wm A Hunter

Fouts & Hunter Carriage Mfg. Co., Dept. L, Terre Haute, Ind.

WIPE WHITE AS NEW WITH A DAMP CLOTH
WATERPROOFED LINEN
STYLE
ECONOMY
LITHOLIN
FIT
COMFORT
COLLARS & CUFFS

What Wears out the Collar?
The weekly soaping, soaking, boiling, rubbing, starching, ironing—all for one day's use. Cut this out, with the worry and expense.

Litholin Waterproofed Linen Collars and Cuffs

make you independent, and you can bank what you save. You look neat and stylish always for LITHOLIN Goods follow the fashions closely. The same collar you have always worn, only waterproofed. Book of styles free on request.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

Avoid Substitutes and Imitations.

If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, how many, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid.

The Fiberloid Company
7 Waverly Place
New York

October 5.—Leaders of the Republican party in Portugal depose King Manuel and proclaim a republic in Lisbon, with Theophile Braga as provisional President.

October 6.—It is reported that the shipbuilders' strike at Berlin has ended in a victory for the strikers.

The lockout of 130,000 cotton-mill operatives in England is declared at an end.

The King of Portugal, the Queen Mother, and the Queen Dowager Maria Pia arrive at Gibraltar on the royal yacht. Dispatches from Lisbon say that city is quiet and the Republican provisional government is in control.

Domestic

September 30.—Winslow Homer, the painter, dies at Scarboro, Me.

John A. Dix is nominated for Governor by the New York State Democratic Convention at Rochester.

October 1.—Nineteen persons are killed in a fire following an explosion which wrecked the plant of the Los Angeles *Times*.

N. B. Broward, former Governor of Florida, and successful candidate for United States Senator in the recent primaries, dies at his home in Jacksonville.

Four persons are killed and between 20 and 30 are seriously injured at the Vanderbilt Cup race on Long Island; the race is won in record time by Harry F. Grant in an Alco car.

President Taft speaks in New York at the dinner of the National League of Republican Clubs.

October 2.—United States Treasurer McClung reports that the total amount of money in the United States is estimated at $3,419,519,483, and that last year the Government took in from ordinary sources $675,711,715, the largest sum in its history.

The International Prison Congress opens its session in Washington.

Fifteen of the crew of the battleship *New Hampshire* are drowned by the sinking of a cutter in the Hudson River.

October 3.—Mayor Gaynor of New York, after an absence of nearly two months, returns to his office.

October 4.—President Taft accepts the resignation of William H. Moody as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Interstate Commerce Commission suspends transcontinental freight rate advances until February 6.

E. P. Prentice succeeds Timothy L. Woodruff as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York.

In a trolley-car collision near Staunton, Ill., 37 persons are killed and several injured.

October 5.—Rev. Marion Leroy Burton is installed as president of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Archbishop Farley consecrates St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, in the presence of three cardinals, 75 bishops and archbishops, and over 1,000 priests.

The general triennial convention of the Episcopal Church in America is opened in Cincinnati.

October 6.—Charles E. Hughes resigns as Governor of New York to take his place on the United States Supreme Court bench.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention renominates Governor Eben S. Draper.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention nominates Frederic W. Mansfield for Governor.

Colonel Roosevelt starts on an eight-day-speaking tour of the South and Indiana.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS

	POPULATION.		Per cent Increase.
	1910.	1900.	
Birmingham, Ala....	132,685	38,415	245.4
Butte, Mont.	39,165	30,470	28.5
Chattanooga, Tenn..	44,604	30,154	47.9
Delaware	202,322	184,735	9 5
Harrisburg, Pa......	64,186	50,167	27.9
Jacksonville, Fla....	57,699	28,429	103.0
Kansas City, Kan...	82,331	51,418	60.1
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	40,169	9.5
Medford, Mass......	23,150	18,244	3.7
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	12,962	4.7
Missouri.	3,293,335	3,106,665	6.0
New Mexico........	327,396	195,310	67.6
Newport, Ky.......	30,309	28,301	7.1
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9,117	232.2
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	102,979	–24.8
San José, Cal.	28,946	21,500	34.6
Shawnee City, Mo...	12,474	10,955	7.2
Topeka, Kan.	43,684	33,608	30.0
Woburn, Mass......	15,308	14,254	13.5
Worcester, Mass. ...	145,986	118,421	23.3

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictonary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. H. W.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly advise whether the italicized words in the following sentences are used correctly: (1) 'The cause is still *depending* in the Circuit Court.' (2) 'It follows, therefore, that common carriers in such Territories, *even altho* not engaged in interstate commerce, are by the act made liable. . .' (3) 'A pronoun is a word used *in stead* of a noun.'"

(1) The word "depending" was formerly used in the sense of "pending," or "awaiting settlement," as in the sentence submitted, and this usage was recognized by the literary authorities of the early nineteenth century. The STANDARD DICTIONARY designates the term as archaic, hence the word "pending" would conform more to present-day usage.

(2) On page 60, col. 3, the STANDARD DICTIONARY gives "even tho" as one of the meanings of the term *altho*. As the word "even" is thus included in the definition of the term itself, it would be tautological to use the expression "even altho."

(3) In regard to the use of the word "stead" as a noun in this particular construction, the following statement appears in Murray's New English Dictionary (Oxford): "The two words *in stead*, meaning 'in place,' were rarely written as one word before 1620, but seldom separately after 1640, except when separated by a possessive pronoun or possessive case, as *in* my *stead*, *in* Duke William's *stead;* . . . formerly also *in the stead of*, which is still used dialectally." Modern usage favors the combined form *instead*, as used in the capacity of an adverb.

"M. A. R.," Baltimore, Md.—"The following wording appears in a bill of sale: 'For furnishing and delivering the articles listed below in accordance with accepted proposal . . .' Is the word 'delivering' necessary in the sentence in order to make clear the fact that there is to be no extra charge for delivering the goods at the warehouse?"

The specific sense of "the transportation of a purchase to a place designated by the purchaser," as express by the word *delivering*, is not contained in the meaning of the word *furnishing*, and it is therefore necessary to employ both words if this idea is to be definitely set forth.

"B. S.," Western Springs, Ill.—"Could a sentence which has for its subject a noun clause be considered a simple sentence, for the reason that the clause is not dependent?"

According to Bullions' "English Grammar," this may be termed a simple sentence, and the following statements are made concerning this construction: "The simple sentence may be enlarged. 1. By an adjunct word, or phrase, in any or all of its parts; . . . 2. By the substitution of a *clause* for its subject, object, or attribute; as, 'That men should lie is base.' . . . When a clause connected by *that* can be regarded either as the subject or object of the verb in the leading clause, it is in construction equivalent to a substantive, and the whole may be regarded as a *simple sentence*, tho in form really complex." The point is a debatable one, however, and many grammarians adhere to the rule that a simple sentence is one that contains but one subject and one predicate, thus excluding from this class all sentences containing clauses.

Unanswerable.—The wit of a newly appointed officer on General Sherman's staff once saved him from a severe arraignment. The general liked young men; but not when they were "fresh." One night he happened to overhear a boyish officer say to a group of friends:

"Sherman? Mighty good fellow. He and I had lunch together. I am rather fond of old Sherman, you know."

The general joined the gathering amid profound silence.

Turning to the lieutenant he said sternly: "I think, sir, you might have said 'General' Sherman."

"Why, sir," answered the youngster with happy presence of mind, "did you ever hear of General Achilles or General Julius Cæsar?" —*Interior.*

Peace and Plenty

An Advertisement by Elbert Hubbard

POVERTY destroys a man's courage and weakens his natural inclination to look you in the eye and tell the truth. Money is the counter in this game of life. And while we do not love Money for its own sake, we realize that it is only money that can ward off want, woe, wretchedness—perhaps starvation—when earning power is gone. And earning power, for all of us, will surely go some time—this we know. Money stands between you and the fear of want. When you insure your life you insure your peace of mind. Also, you insure the peace of mind of those who depend upon you. It is not want that eats out our hearts, and renders our work nil: it is the fear of want—worry, apprehension, uncertainty, doubt. Life-insurance means assurance. I believe that nothing will increase a man's earning power so much as the feeling that he is an insurable proposition, and has made all snug against stormy weather, and even mortal shipwreck itself. Yet money in a lump sum in the hands of those not versed in finance is a burden, and sometimes a menace. It lays them open to the machinations of the tricky and dishonest, also—the well meaning men of the Colonel Sellers class who know just how to double it in a month. Realizing these things, and to meet a great human need, the Equitable is now issuing a policy, which instead of being paid in a lump sum, gives a fixed monthly payment as long as the beneficiary shall live, payable for twenty years in any event. It works either way. It will provide an income for your own future if you live. It will provide an income for your wife (or your son, daughter, mother, father, sister or other dependent) if you die. And if you both live, it will protect you both.

"Strongest in the World"

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES—Paul Morton, President—120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Agencies Everywhere! None in your town? Then why not recommend to us some good man—or woman—to represent us there—Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, 120 Broadway, New York

Without committing myself to any action, I would like to know what it would cost to provide a monthly life income of $........................payable at my death to a person now...............years of age.

Name..

Address..*Age*................

29

6% NET For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717 $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors. PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

GIVEN ABSOLUTELY FREE

Match Holder of hammered copper or brass, handsomely made.

If you will secure me one *new* subscriber to *The Craftsman.* Send at once for *The Craftsman Premium* Catalogue, showing 44 articles you can secure *free* for new subscriptions.

EDGAR E. PHILLIPS—THE CRAFTSMAN Room 162 41 W. 34th St. N. Y. City

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

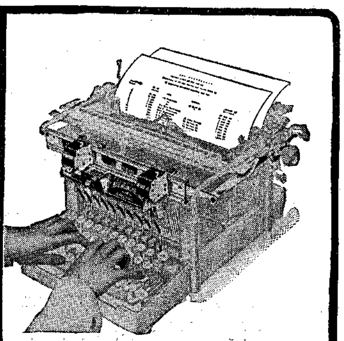
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.



30 Years ago
we said:
"You cannot afford to
Write
in the old way."

To-Day
we say:
"You cannot afford to
Add
in the old way."

NEW conditions create new needs. When writing was limited the pen would do it. When adding was limited the head would do it. But thirty years ago the Remington Typewriter removed all limitations from writing. As the world's writing grew its adding grew, for writing created more business and business created more adding. Thus when we solved the writing problem, we created the adding problem. Now we have solved the new problem of our own creation.

For thirty years we have sold you writing machines to build your business. Now we sell you combined writing *and adding* machines which build your business and at the same time *record* your business

We will gladly send you on request a copy of an illustrated booklet which tells you all about the **Model 11**

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
Address 325-327 Broadway, New York
or Any City on Earth

Remington Typewriter with Wahl Adding and Subtracting Attachment

Always **RIGHT**

Always **BRIGHT**

THE STUDENTS'
FUNK & WAGNALLS
STANDARD DICTIONARY
Newly Revised and Enlarged De Luxe Edition

Always **BRIEF**

Always **HANDY**

Bible paper, limp leather binding, gilt edges, silk headbands, titles and ornamentation in gold, Denison Thumb-notch Index. Price $5.00

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

DESIGNED to meet the most exacting requirements of the modern abridged dictionary. Over 61,000 terms, besides 1,224 illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete index.

By Far the Best Office Dictionary

EXCLUSIVELY capitalizes only such words as require capitals. Sure guide to capitalizing.
EXCLUSIVELY supplies prepositions (over 1,000) and illustrates their correct use.
EXCLUSIVELY gives antonyms (2,000), or opposite words, as INDISPENSABLE AS SYNONYMS.
EXCLUSIVELY indicates the difference between COMPOUND WORDS and PHRASES.
EXCLUSIVELY contains thousands of NEW WORDS and APPENDIX FEATURES of great value.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK

RAIN AND PLANTS IN DESERTS

THE CONVENTIONAL idea of a desert is sharply challenged by N. H. Darton, of the United States Geological Survey, in an article on "The Southwest," contributed to *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington, August). Mr. Darton says that the definition of a desert given by the dictionaries, "a dry sandy region without vegetation or inhabitants," is defective, and the idea that it is necessarily flat is erroneous. Most portions of the average desert, he reminds us, bear an extensive, tho somewhat widely spaced, flora, and many desert regions contain numerous settlements, the Sahara Desert, for instance, having a population of 2,500,000. Moreover:

"Loose sand is a minor feature, and much more prevalent on the seacoasts and along the bottom lands of rivers. There are wide areas of bare rocks, and the larger deserts include mountains, ridges, mesas, and deep cañons.

"The deserts of the Southwest are regions of very scanty rainfall, parts of them having only three inches a year and evaporation of eighty inches or more. Most of the rain descends in very heavy local storms which give rise to short-lived torrents, sometimes of great volume.

"I have witnessed such storms, in some cases far in the distance, and as a result seen a dry wash suddenly fill with a stream 20 feet deep, advancing in successive high waves. The flow would last a few hours, rapidly subside, and perhaps the wash would not be a watercourse again for several years.

"The several large rivers that flow across deserts of the Southwest accumulate their waters from melting snows and heavy rainfall in distant high mountains.

"The temperatures in the deserts of the Southwest rise high in midsummer, often attaining 125° in the lower lands of Death Valley and the lower Colorado Valley.

"The desert vegetation is always a source of interest to the traveler, especially the varied and conspicuous cactus flora. The Saguaro (*Cereus giganteum*) of central and southern Arizona is one of the most notable forms. It lives in areas where the precipitation is only three or four inches a year, but is restricted to the warmer districts. It has wonderful capacity for rapid absorption of a large amount of moisture, whether from a heavy downpour or a slight dampening.

"The biznaga (*Echinocactus emori*), also known as watermelon or barrel cactus, is an associate of the Saguaro, and I can add my testimony to its usefulness as a most important water-bearer. By cutting off its top and beating up the pulp with a stick one can secure a draft of watery juice of fair flavor which will effectively quench the desert thirst.

"I once spent the month of November in the deserts of southeastern California investigating artesian waters for the Santa Fé Railroad, and the experience was one of the most delightful of my life. The climatic conditions were perfect, and the region was full of novel features of geology, flora, physiography, and scenery which kept me greatly interested throughout the trip.

"One must live awhile in the desert to realize its many charms. The brilliant sunsets are especially impressive, and the glowing twilights followed by marvelous effects of light and shade at nightfall pile great velvety shadows along the slopes of the mountains."

WANTED: A GERMLESS OYSTER

Under present conditions, says a writer in *The Hospital* (London, September 17), the only oyster-eater who is safe from an attack of fever is he who happens to have been immunized by a previous attack. He goes on:

"It is ridiculous to allow the public to eat oysters produced under such conditions in an age when no one would dream of drinking unboiled water collected from a badly constructed well. A fortune awaits the man who succeeds in constructing oyster-beds guaranteed free from infection, and in order to be able to do this the dirty soft water which the oyster needs for fattening purposes must be freed from typhoid and cholera germs. It may, by the help of ultraviolet rays or of ozone, be found possible to effect this at small cost, or even, may be, by the employment of better water or of that which has been exposed to sunlight for several days. Once done, it would be a simple matter to guard against carelessness on the part of middlemen."

Travel and Resort Directory

Something to Wake Him Up.—"I would gladly marry the new doctor, father, if he hadn't the half-closed eyes of a pig."

"Oh, that will be all right, little girl. I warrant you will open his eyes soon enough."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

More Appropriate.—LADY (to maid)—"I find in your drawer the handkerchief I lost last year. What do you know about that?"

SERVANT (weeping)—"Ah, madam, ever since my young man left me, I have been crying my eyes out on it."

LADY—"Dear me! If you will give it back I will let you have a pail."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Wrong Excuse.—"Who has broken the milk jug?"

"The cat knocked that down, madam!"

"What cat?"

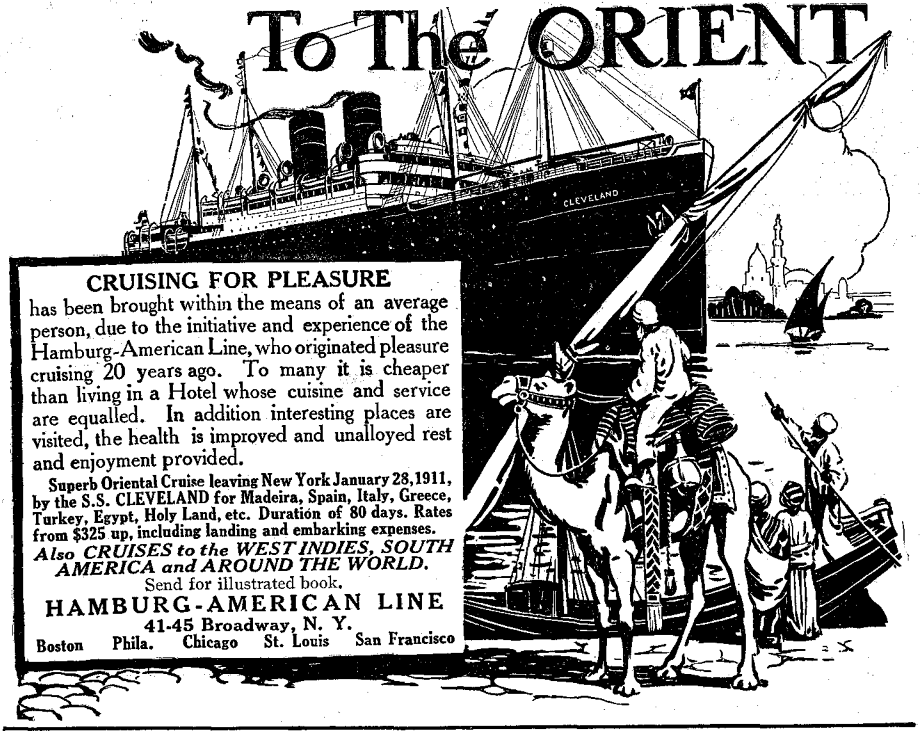
"Haven't we got one?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Losing Both Ways.—JUDGE—"What is this poet charged with?"

OFFICER—"Attempted suicide."

JUDGE—"One year for attempting it, and five for not succeeding!"—*Town Topics.*

Travel and Resort Directory



CRUISING FOR PLEASURE

has been brought within the means of an average person, due to the initiative and experience of the Hamburg-American Line, who originated pleasure cruising 20 years ago. To many it is cheaper than living in a Hotel whose cuisine and service are equalled. In addition interesting places are visited, the health is improved and unalloyed rest and enjoyment provided.

Superb Oriental Cruise leaving New York January 28, 1911, by the S.S. CLEVELAND for Madeira, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Holy Land, etc. Duration of 80 days. Rates from $325 up, including landing and embarking expenses.

Also CRUISES to the WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA and AROUND THE WORLD.

Send for illustrated book.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
Boston Phila. Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

"The Real Latin Quarter"

An intimate picture of Parisian artist and student life as seen by F. Berkeley Smith, the American artist and author, whose entree of the most exclusive Bohemian circles during his *10 years'* residence in this much-discussed *Quarter* enables him to give you an *inside view* of this maelstrom of art and gayety. You *meet* Grisettes, Models, Students, Artists, Sculptors, Poets. You *visit* the Balls, Studios, Cafes, Gardens, Terraces, Boulevards. 135 pictures. Illuminated cloth cover. $1.20 of bookdealers or postpaid from

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

THIS TRIP CURES "THE BLUES"

It's a stay-at-home journey—little expense—no fatigue. You enjoy the odd sights *without the fuss and muss and dust.* You take this trip in your summer-porch rocking-chair—you go ***"Smiling 'Round the World"*** with *Marshall P. Wilder*, who conducts you to all the big and little LAUGHS along the way. You'll enjoy every minute and forget the summer heat. Many Kodak pictures too in this delightful *BOOK.* Price **$1.50,** postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York and London

PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS

A delightful *Summer Book* from the personal diary of F. Berkeley Smith, artist-author who has himself "lived the life," and who describes the Boulevard open-air cafes, parks, excursion points and rendezvous, such as Trouville, etc., of the merry Parisian and his *chic Parisienne.* Very fully illustrated. 280 pp., cloth, $1.50, at dealers or postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

THE COLLVER TOURS
(The Best in Travel)
SMALL SELECT PARTIES

Round THE World

EASTWARD
Oct. 22—Nov. 5.
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Including **SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, etc. Oct. 29**
For Detailed Information Address
The Collver Tours Company
424 Boylston Street, Boston.

ROUND THE WORLD

Only 15 members in each party **WITH CLARK** Exceptional interesting features
Nov. 19, **Eastward, with Java $2,400**
Jan 25, **Eastward, $2,100** Nov. 8, **Westward, $2,200**
FRANK C. CLARK Times Bldg., New York

Free Trip to Europe or in America will be given at any time to an organizer of a party of eight. Address BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn

THE ORIENT 1911

EGYPT-PALESTINE-GREECE

Sail in February, 1911, and enjoy the ideal season. It is not too early to make preparations. Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for **Suggested Readings** and Maps.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

AROUND THE WORLD

Small parties sailing Sept., Oct., and Nov.

EGYPT and PALESTINE

Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

JAPAN

Party sails Feb. 28th, 1911. Four weeks in **JAPAN; extension to CHINA and AROUND THE WORLD.** Miss PANTLIND, 612 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

WORLD TOUR

With SPAIN & Christmas in ROME

Nov. 26, Dec. 3. Without Spain, Dec. 10. Christmas in Rome with Spain, Nov. 26, Dec. 3. Without Spain, Dec. 10. **Oriental Tour** in January—Tours to all parts of Europe. Programs free.

De Potter Tours (32d Year) **32 Broadway NEW YORK**

TABET'S TOURS CO.

Branch Office at Cairo, Egypt

Privacy, Independence, Comfort

Select, limited parties, sailing Jan. 7th, 21st, Feb. 18th to **EGYPT**

Special facilities offered independent travelers. Booklets and rates on request.

TABET'S TOURS COMPANY
389 5th Ave., New York

Would you sell a piece of Real Estate?

No matter what your property may be or where it may be, you can command a nation-wide market through The Real Estate Directory in our Classified Columns. Over 1,000,000 readers—well-to-do men in every walk of life await your appeal. They are buyers because they are alert, progressive, succeeding men with capital. Next Directory to be published November 5th. Write to-day for rates and complete information. Address Manager Real Estate Directory, Dept. R,

THE LITERARY DIGEST 44 East 23d Street, New York

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS that PAY. 2 Books free: "What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" and 61-p. Guide. Special offer E. E. Vrooman, 806 F St., Washington, D.C.

Patent your ideas. $8,500 offered for one invention. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patent obtained or Fee returned. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 16 years. Chandlee & Chandlee, Patent Attorneys, 985 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Victor J. Evans & Co. Washington.

PATENTS IN CASH DEMAND—Many deals closed by our clients—one recently for *$680,000.00*—*our proof of* **Patents that Protect.** Send 8c. postage for our 3 books for inventors. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Div. 63, Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869.

Patents that Protect and Pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 612 F St., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—$70.00 month to commence. Railway Mail Clerks. Examinations everywhere November 12th. If you want appointment write immediately. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. C-52, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKS

FOR CHILDREN—Michael the Lion of Ergakuk. 21 illustrations—large type. Size 8¼x11 inches. "It's lots of fun"—Marshall P. Wilder. By mail only $1. Wm. B. Burrows, Pub., Stat. N, New York.

FOR PERSONAL USE

For the Hair.

HAIR GROWTH stimulated by the Modern Vacuum Cap. Sent on 60 days' free trial at our expense. No drugs or electricity. Removes the cause of dandruff and falling hair. Postal brings illustrated booklet.

MODERN VACUUM CAP CO.
594 Barclay Block Denver, Colo.

FOR WRITERS

WE SERVE YOU EFFICIENTLY: Speeches, Lectures, Orations, Club Papers, Arguments, general literary work done. Manuscripts successfully criticised, revised, placed. The Authors' Agency, 150 Manhattan Ave., New York

Facts, arguments, briefs for debates. Outlines, literary, historical and scientific material for club papers, orations and essays. Dept. B, Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind.

STORY WRITERS! We find publishers for your work, and revise MSS. when necessary. This Bureau is operating under the written endorsement of America's leading publishers. No advance fee required—reasonable charge. Mail MSS. today LITERARY BUREAU, 813 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUTHORS: Our lists go regularly to 300 editors. We place book Mss., fiction, technical, educational, stories, poems. Write for circular.

N. Y. AUTHORS' EXCHANGE,
154 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MICHIGAN 6% FARM LOAN BONDS at rate of only $6 per acre. $500 or multiples. Ideal for small investor. Circular on request.

GEO. M. SEWARD & CO., BANKERS
108 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE

TEN ACRES OF FRUIT LAND

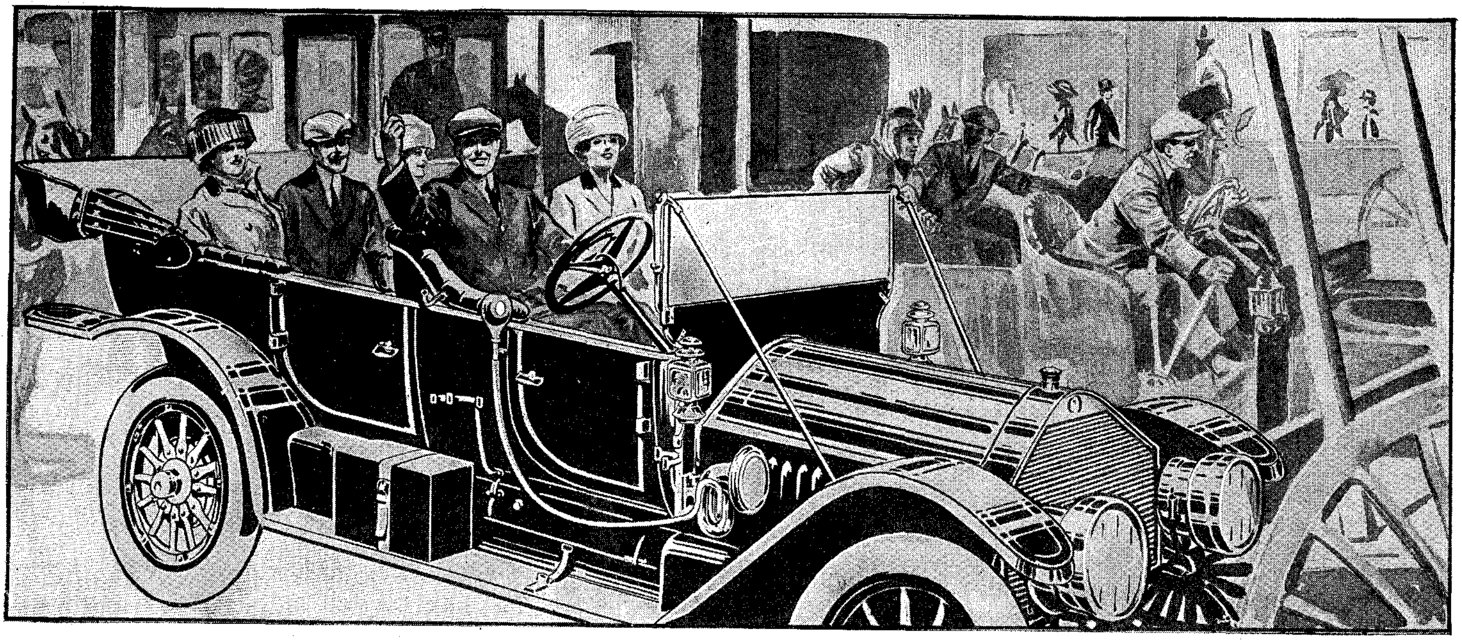
in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico, $50 an acre and up, means independence in a few years. Fine climate. Write for Pecos Valley literature and six months' subscription to "The Earth," our land journal, free. C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1138 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

REMINGTON $18.75. This is your opportunity. Write at once for the most interesting proposition ever made. We are the final word. STANDARD TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 23 Park Row, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENTS for Den Decorations: Special—Two 8 in. x 10 in. enlargements for 75c with order. Expert Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Regular price list 2c stamps. ROBT. L. JOHNSTON, Expert Photo Finishing, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



Thomas 6-40 Flyer running at 2 miles an hour on never-changing high gear in congested traffic.

Two or Sixty Miles an Hour on High Gear

THIS SOUNDS EXTRAVAGANT to the experienced motorist, no doubt. It would have sounded so to us two years ago. Yet the Thomas 6-40 Flyer will do it without any trouble. We demonstrated it convincingly by a public test over a 2,000 mile run the other day. Thousands saw this demonstration and marvelled at it.

We ran from Buffalo to Pittsburg, to Philadelphia, to New York, to Boston, to Albany and back to Buffalo over the New York to Paris race route.

From Pittsburg to Philadelphia is the hardest stretch of road to be found in the East, while the road from Boston to Albany crosses the arduous Green and White Mountains.

The ascents are precipitous—notably Mt. Washington, Jacob's Ladder, Cove and Meadville Mts.—the roads full of water-breaks—driving at high speed almost impossible over them.

Many a well-made car which has been driven at speed over these roads has been racked as severely as it could be by a year of normal use.

We covered these stretches of road—and the rest of the 2,000 mile route as well—**on high gear alone.**

We even took the other gears out of the car and sealed the gear-box, so there could be no possible doubt in the mind of any one that we used high gear only, while A. A. A. racing officials certified to the performance at various points en route.

THIS MEANS WE STARTED THE CAR ON HIGH GEAR

ran it through congested traffic, climbed the steepest hills with it, turned abrupt corners to enter these ascents, so that we could not rush at them to get a start.

It means that we accomplished other feats that the average motorist would say were impossible. *And so it would be with most cars.* In fact we do not know of another car which could equal this showing.

It is due to no special ingenuity on our part, but to the fact that we were far-sighted enough to realize that the long-stroke, large-valve motor, used *practically exclusively abroad,* is the most efficient, most powerful motor made, and, combined with six cylinders, is as near perfection as the science of man has yet attained.

TO MEN WHO KNOW MOTOR VALUES it is scarcely necessary to point the moral. The elimination of the necessity for gear shifting removes the one barrier to the complete enjoyment of motoring. It avoids the jerks and jars that distress every one when running in congested traffic. It avoids the rasping noises incident to gear shifting, so trying to one's nerves. It makes smooth, steady, comfortable riding possible under all conditions of travel if your car is equipped with proper springs.

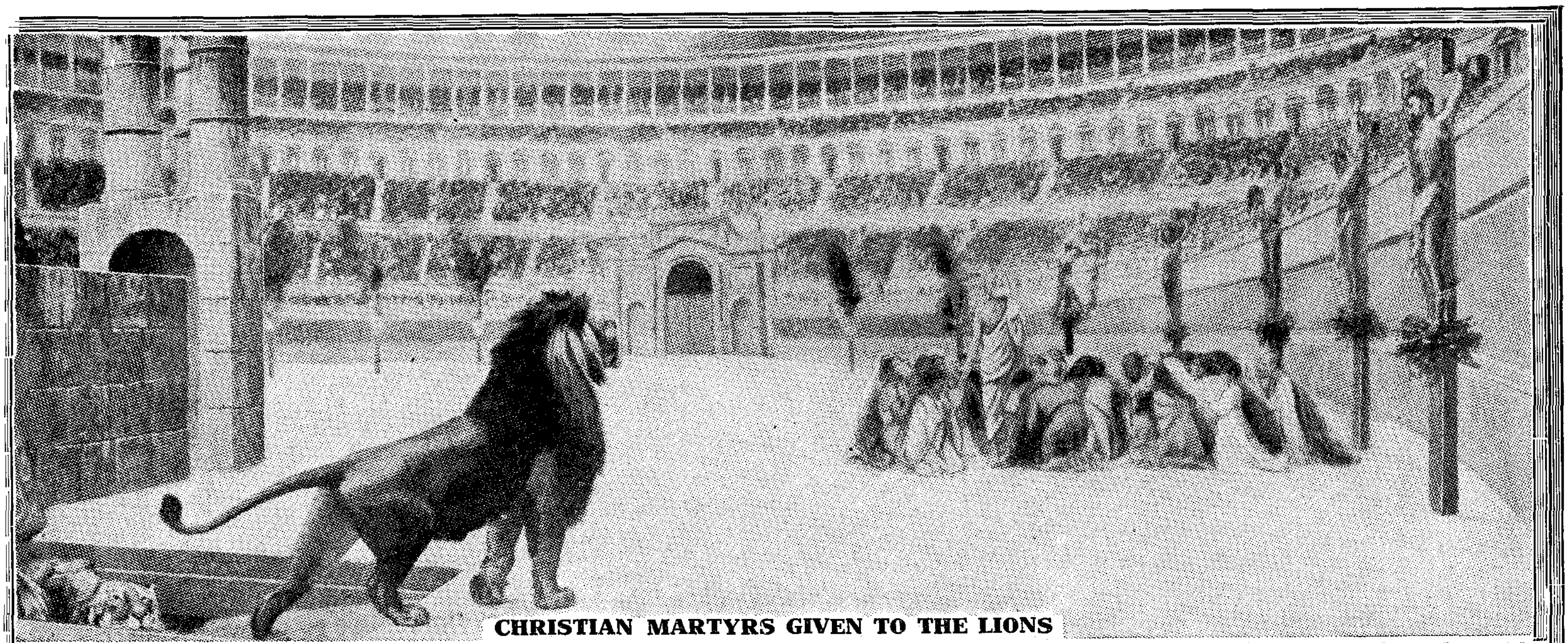
REMEMBER: These features are found exclusively in Thomas Cars.

NEW YORK TO PARIS WINNER
The Thomas Flyer
WORLD'S CHAMPION—STILL UNAPPROACHED

REMEMBER: All high-grade cars must eventually adopt these improvements.

E. R. Thomas Motor Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Branches: New York, Chicago and Boston



CHRISTIAN MARTYRS GIVEN TO THE LIONS

CHRISTIANITY is the greatest fact in history. The early Christians endured martyrdom rather than forsake principle. The picture shown herewith from Ridpath's history, depicts 87,000 people assembled in the Coliseum at Rome to witness the Christians given to the lions. In such a scene may be read the inevitable doom of the Empire that ruled the world. The blood of the Martyrs is the seed from which Christian civilization sprang. If you would know the history of mankind—every sacrifice for principle, every struggle for liberty, every conflict and every achievement, from the dawn of civilization down to the present time—then embrace this splendid opportunity to place in your home the world-famed publication

Ridpath's History of the World

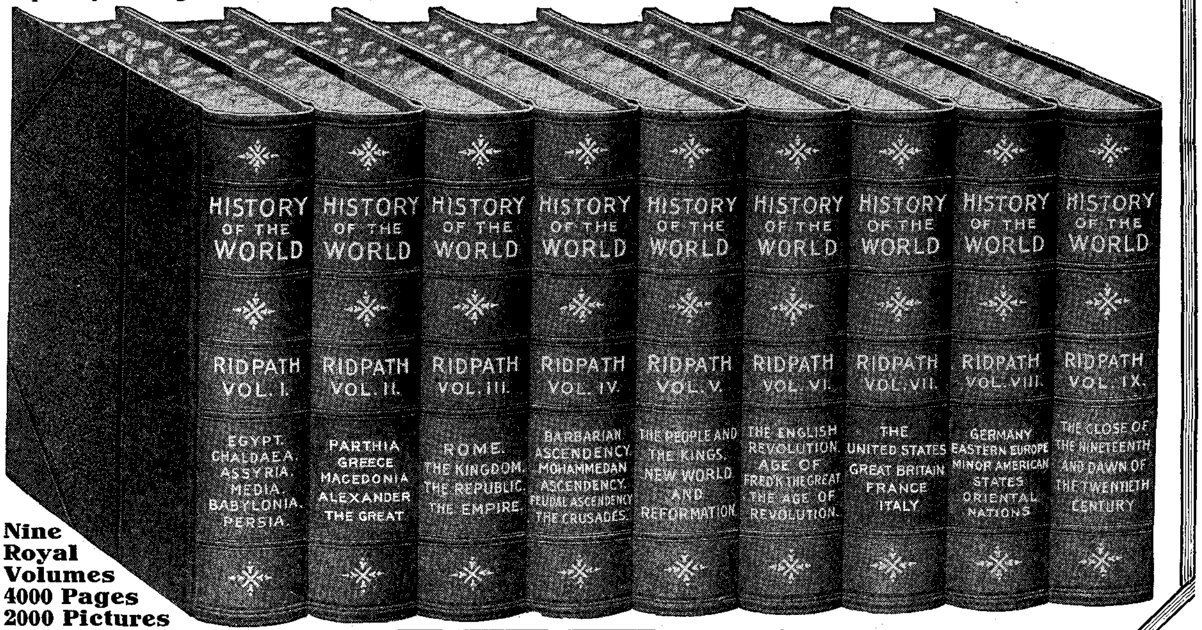
THE PUBLISHER'S FAILURE placed in our hands the entire unsold edition of this monumental work. Brand new, beautifully bound in Half-Morocco, which we offer to Literary Digest readers

AT LESS THAN EVEN DAMAGED SETS WERE EVER SOLD

We will **name our price** only in **direct letters** to those **sending the coupon** below. **Tear off the coupon,** write **name** and **address** plainly and **mail now before you forget it.** Dr. Ridpath's family derive their income from his History, and **to print our price broadcast** for the sake of quickly selling these few sets would cause **great injury to future sales. Send Coupon today.**

LITERARY DIGEST readers have shown wonderful appreciation of our great offer. We have shipped this splendid history to delighted readers living in every State in the Union. Next to the Bible this is in many respects the greatest work ever written. In the past 20 years **over 200,000 sets have been sold** at more than ***double our Special Price,*** and every purchaser is more than satisfied. More sets of Ridpath's History have been sold than of any other set of books in the English language. Can you imagine a greater testimonial for any work? No other history in any way compares with it. The English-speaking world has endorsed Ridpath's as the only History of the world worth having.

MAIL COUPON NOW


HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. I. EGYPT CHALDAEA ASSYRIA MEDIA BABYLONIA PERSIA
HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. II. PARTHIA GREECE MACEDONIA ALEXANDER THE GREAT
HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. III. ROME THE KINGDOM THE REPUBLIC THE EMPIRE
HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. IV. BARBARIAN ASCENDENCY MOHAMMEDAN ASCENDENCY FEUDAL ASCENDENCY THE CRUSADES
HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. V. THE PEOPLE AND THE KINGS NEW WORLD AND REFORMATION
HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. VI. THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION AGE OF FRED'K THE GREAT THE AGE OF REVOLUTION
HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. VII. THE UNITED STATES GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE ITALY
HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. VIII. GERMANY EASTERN EUROPE MINOR AMERICAN STATES ORIENTAL NATIONS
HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH VOL. IX. THE CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH AND DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Nine Royal Volumes
4000 Pages
2000 Pictures

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Grecian and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; of American patriotism and religious freedom, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers every race, every nation, every time, and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. Nothing more interesting, absorbing, and inspiring was ever written by man.

RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. Alexander is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. Xerxes from his mountain platform sees Themistocles with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sail and help to mold the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches Nero upon the greatest throne on earth and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty. Napoleon fights Waterloo again under your very eyes and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. Bismarck is there, gruff, overbearing, a giant pugilist in the diplomatic ring, laughing with grim disdain at France, which says "You shall not." Washington is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false friends, clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow countrymen, and on into another Century, the most colossal world-figure of his time.

The Beautiful Sample Pages are Free

WE will mail our low price and easy terms and the beautiful sample pages without any obligations on your part whatever. We are the largest advertisers of books in the world and transact all our business by mail. We do not wish to put you under any obligation by ordering the complete set until first you examine the sample pages and see whether or not you care to examine the complete work. After carefully examining the sample pages and receiving our low price and easy terms, we will then be pleased to ship the complete set subject to your examination and approval with no more obligations than though you asked to look at a volume in a bookstore, and you can then determine in your own home whether or not you wish to buy.

RIDPATH'S History is strongly endorsed by Presidents Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley, Wm. J. Bryan, Lew Wallace, John L. Stoddard, Bishop Vincent, Dr. Cuyler, Rabbi Hirsch; the Presidents of Ann Arbor, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Tufts, Trinity, Bates, Colby, Smith, Vassar, Yale, and all other colleges and Universities.

Send Coupon To-day

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN, AND MAIL

10-15-10

FREE COUPON

WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION
H. E. SEVER, President
204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Please mail, without cost to me, **Sample Pages of Ridpath's History of the World,** containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth, engravings of Socrates, Cæsar, and Shakespeare, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen pages from the work, and write me full particulars of your **special offer to Literary Digest Readers.**

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

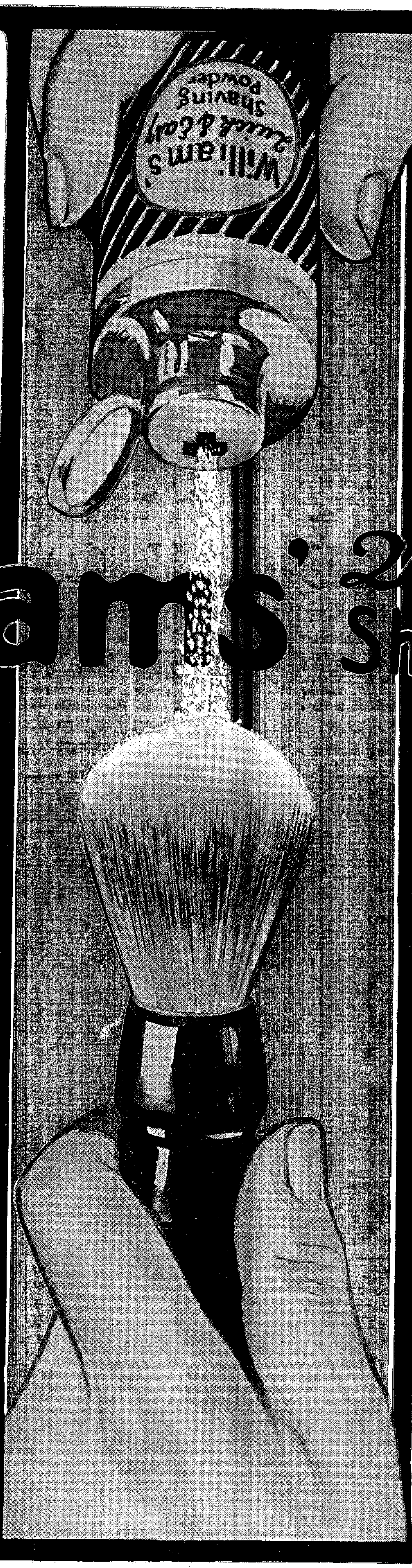
Write name and address plainly, tear out and mail.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

All the qualities which have made Williams' Shaving Soap famous—the quick, abundant lather, the thorough softening, soothing, antiseptic properties—are found in

Williams' *Quick & Easy* Shaving Powder

When shaken on the wet brush, a rich, creamy lather is quickly produced and you are ready to shave. The hinged-top can in which it comes is a great convenience.



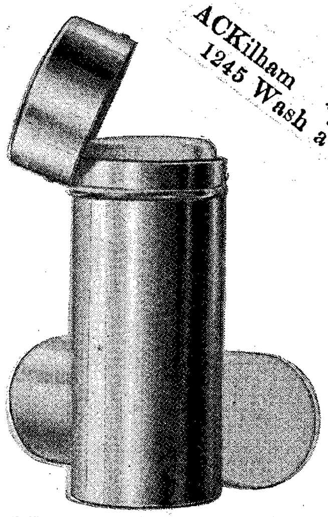
Williams' Shaving Stick is a world product—sold all over the world—bought all over the world by discriminating men. Its superior merit and the peculiar softening, soothing quality of its lather have won universal appreciation for

Williams' Shaving Stick

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

Both Williams' Shaving Stick and Williams' Shaving Powder are put up in the Williams' famous Hinged-Cover Box. A sample of either mailed on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

A C Killham #810
1245 Wash av



A soap that really cleanses and at the same time keeps the skin smooth and healthful is rare—so rare that you can't fail to appreciate

Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

which is the favorite in thousands of homes because it has these two most essential qualities.

Ask your dealer for Williams' Talcum Powder (two odors, Violet and Carnation) and for Williams' Toilet Soaps, Jersey Cream, Violet, Lilac, Heliotrope, Carnation, etc.

Address **THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.**
Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

Williams'
Jersey Cream
Toilet
J.B.Williams Co.
Glastonbury, Conn.
U.S.A.